HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 115— BOMBAY MONDAY SEPTEMBER 12 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
17Sept.	RAZMAK ...	MALOJAx ...	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ...		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ...		16,685
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ...		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKONDAx		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ...		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ...	MOOLTANx ...	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ...		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ...	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ...		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ...	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ...	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,649
18 ,,	RAZMAK ...	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ...	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ...	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ...		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ...	10,088

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ...	7,588
17th ,,	DUMANA ...	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ...	8,303
1928		
12th Jany.	DOMALA ...	8,441
23rd Feby.	MANORA ...	7,883
8th March	DUMANA ...	8,427
5th April	MANELA ...	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ...	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
27th Sept.	DELTA CATHAY	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia.
10th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
10th Sept	*CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
12th ,,	*VITA ..	Karachi viaPort Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
14th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa.
14th ,,	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
16th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
2nd Novr.	KARAGOLA ..	Mombasa.

*Weather permitting.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	12 Sept.	17 Sept.
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18 ,,	1 Oct.
*Sadu Maru ..	5898	29 ,,	12 ,,
Hakodate Maru ..	5303	17 Oct.	30 ,,
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 ,,	12 Nov.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23758. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds up to 31-12-26	20,50,000
Paid Up Capital up to 31-12-26	31,07,401

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery) Okara (Dist.)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa City	Jhelum City	Peshawar City.
Amballa Cant.	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Bombay	Karachi	Quetta
Cawnpore	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lyallapar	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Meerut City	Simla
Gujranwalla	Multan City	Srinagar
Gojra		
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

KATNI

FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.

KATNI

SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED,

For Particulars Apply to:—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,

PRINCIPAL AGENTS,

51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,

Tel. No. 25347. Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

WHY - WHEN and WHERE?

The Great Protection is to Insure Your Life.

WHY? - - BECAUSE IT MEANS:—

(1) Freedom from financial worries in old age.
(2) Freedom from anxiety about those you leave behind.

WHEN TO INSURE? "Immediately of course" is the only answer

Because delay means:—
(1) Payment of higher premiums.
(2) Danger of your dying suddenly leaving your near and dear ones unprovided.

WHERE TO INSURE? With a Company Offering—
(1) Sympathetic treatment.
(2) Prompt settlement of claims.
(3) The lowest rates of premium.
(4) Protection against disablement from accident or disease.
(5) Directorate combining business ability and Public Confidence.

THE HINDUSTANI BIMA COMPANY,

LIMITED DELHI?

Wherein all the above advantages and many more in addition are available, will readily help you.

For further particulars please write to:—

PANDIT BAL MUKAND ATRIYA,
Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS S. PATEL,
Chief Agent for GUJARAT AND KATHIAWAR,
Sakar Bazar, AHMEDABAD.

LALA GIRDHARILAL (of AMRITSAR),
Managing Director,
"Diwan Bhawan," DELHI.

WANTED:—RELIABLE AGENTS all over the Presidency on handsome remunerations.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lisstreet, Mazagon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Varsada Dispensary. Applications stating age, experience, the minimum pay expected should reach the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Cambay before the end of September, 1927.
A 292 1

WANTED—A qualified NURSE and MIDWIFE for Dharampur State. Pay Rs. 60 P. M. plus Rs. 6/- House-rent. Apply with testimonials, stating qualifications, previous experience and nationality to DEWAN, Dharampur State.
A 29249

WANTED—DIST. AGENTS, CANVASSERS throughout Bombay Presidency for National Provident Co., Ltd. Cawnpore. Apply G. R. SOWNDALKER, Haroon Buildings, Chira Bazar, Bombay No. 2 enclose stamp for reply.
A R440

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A qualified and experienced ELECTRICAL ENGINEER to act as Principal. Applications with full particulars and the least acceptable pay must reach Mr. MOHD. AHMED ALI, the Managing Director, the School of Applied Electricity, Kapurthala before the 16th September, 1927.
A R436

PETTY CONTRACTORS FOR EARTHWORK are invited to submit applications to the Foundation Company, Limited, for piecework contracts on irrigation works in Gwalior State. Only reliable men, possessing the necessary experience, will be considered and no advances will be made. Terms and particulars may be obtained from the Company's Engineer, at the Grand Hotel, Gwalior C. I., to which address alone application should be made.
A 29240

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE —STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A R421

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET on Apollo Bunder in Linden House, one big SHOP on the corner of 2 roads, with nice Show-rooms suitable for Milliner's carpet dealer's and electric business. Please apply to AKBARALLI MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnac Bunder, Phone No. 22634.
C 29243

TO LET at Villa Parle, a decent BUNGALOW having one Hall and eight rooms with beautiful garden, just two minutes' walk from railway station. Apply to AKBARALLY MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnac Bunder, Iron Bazar, Phone No. 22634.
C R29242

TO SUB-LET.—Light-airy ROOM for Dispensary, Office, etc., at Frere Road, Fort, opposite Caxton Works, Apply APPEAL PRESS, between 5 and 6 p.m.
C R438.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

KULU FINEST APPLES and PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply.—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: "COLONEL BAJAURA".
F R330.

FRESH FRUITS—ENGLISH ROSY LARGEST PEACHES, 7 lbs. net Rs. 8, Seedless Grapes 6 lbs. net Rs. 7. Charges included. WESTERN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
F R411

MEDICAL.

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28615B

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

EMINENT DENTISTS and DOCTORS RECOMMEND

MAGIC TOOTH DROPS

A Specific Remedy for Pyorrhea and all other Dental Diseases.
Re. 1-8 Post FREE.
BOMBAY GENERAL AGENCY
BOMBAY 8.
29147

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs.	195
Corona Three fine	Rs.	95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs.	150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs.	110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs.	75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs.	125
Century Portable	Rs.	85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Fetit's Institute Fort. Bombay.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem (Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

TENDERS.

Karachi Municipality.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the LOAN of Rs. 15 lakhs being the first instalment of the loan of Rs. 27,23,000 sanctioned by the Government of India for Municipal Drainage Works in the City, bearing interest at 5 per cent. to be fully repaid at the end of 30 years.

INSTALMENTS.

Ten per cent. on application and the balance on allotment.

Tenderers may pay instalments as above or on any prior date and interest on such instalments will be paid from date of payment.

Brokerage at the rate of 1/8 per cent. will be paid to recognized brokers through whom accepted applications are received.

Tenders for the whole or any portion of the Loan in multiples of Rs. 100 will be received upto 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time) on Friday, the 30th September, 1927, by the Chief Officer at the Municipal Office, Karachi.

Tender forms and other particulars available on application to the Chief Officer, Karachi Municipality.

JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA,
President,
Karachi Municipality.

1st September, 1927. 29253

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.	
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

RE. THE EMPEROR EDWARD SPG. AND MFG. CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation).

NOTICE

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned on or before the 15th September, 1927, for the purchase of the Cotton Mill known as "The Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.," situate at Reay Road, Mazagaon which he is now prepared to sell by private treaty.

For further particulars and information apply to the undersigned.

Dated this 6th day of September, 1927.

N. H. MOOS.
Official Liquidator.
The Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
(In Liquidation).
29237

SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS BY TENDER.

1. Tenders will be received at the office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay and the Accountant General, Madras, on Tuesday, the 13th September up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time) for six months' Treasury Bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores.

2. The Bills will be in amounts of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 10,00,000.

3. The Bills will be issued and paid at the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

4. Each tender must be for a multiple of Rs. 5,000 the lowest tender admissible being for Rs. 10,000. Each tender must specify the net amount per cent. (in rupees and annas) which will be given for the amount applied for. Tenders at rates containing a fraction of an anna will not be accepted. Tenderers will have the option of taking an accepted tender in a single Bill of any of the values mentioned in paragraph 2 above, or in a number of Bills of smaller amounts aggregating the total tender.

5. The persons whose tenders are accepted will be informed of the same on Wednesday, the 14th September, and payment in full of the amounts of the accepted tenders must be made to the Imperial Bank of India on Friday the 16th September not later than 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time). If tenders are received in excess of the amount offered, a proportional allotment will be made.

6. The Government of India reserve the right of rejecting any tenders.

7. 6 per cent. Five Year Bonds, 1927, will be accepted as the equivalent of cash in payment of allotments subject to the condition that the nominal value of the Bonds so presented must not exceed the nominal value of the Treasury Bills allotted. Such Bonds will be credited at their full maturity value (Rs. 100 plus Rs. 3/- interest per Rs. 100 nominal) and the excess, if any, will be refunded in cash. These Bonds should be duly transferred to Government before presentation.

Bombay, the 9th September, 1927.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 4/- per share of Rs. 50 for the year ended 28th February, 1927 sanctioned by the Shareholders at the Thirty-fourth Annual General Meeting held on the 7th September, 1927, is made payable on and after MONDAY, the 12th September, 1927, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, on production of the Share Certificates to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 26th August, 1927.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRPUR & CO.,
Agents.

Registered Office:—
Henshaw's Buildings,
19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay,
7th September, 1927.
29246.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SAFARALI CURRIM has contracted to sell to my client DAYABHAI VELJI, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise however is or are requested to make the same known in writing to me at my office at 28 Carnac Road, Kalbadevi Post (Corner of Picket Road) within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the messuage tenements and buildings thereon situated at the junction of Cross Road, No. 3 and the Main Road of the First Nagpada Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and island and sub-registration district of Bombay containing by admeasurement eight hundred and forty-nine decimal seventy-one square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on the North by the Main Road of the said Estate and on the East by Plot No. 23 of the said Estate and a space for Dust Bin on the South by a service passage and the said space and on the West by Cross Road No. 3 of the said Estate which said piece of land is known Plot No. 39, on the said Estate and which said piece of land forms, a portion of the lands belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3697, part and 3698 and 3692 and Cadestral Survey No. 1449 of Byculla Division and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 3531-33 Street Nos. 7-10 and 886-888 and 3rd Peerkhan Lane.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1927.

GULAMALLI G. MERCHANT.
Vakil for the Purchaser.
29251

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

(RULES 1 AND 5, ORDER V, ACT V, OF 1903.)

Civil Suit No. 33 of 1926.

In the Court of the Addl. Dist. Judge at Amraoti.

ABATAYAB KACHE OF MADRAS, Plaintiff.

SOBHAGCHAND WASANJI, Defendant.

CLAIM:

To AMARCHAND, son of Wasanji, caste Bhatya resident of Bilabal, District Kathewad.

WHEREAS Plaintiff Abatayab has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 16,762-8-0 you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 1st day of November 1927, at 10 o'clock in the noon, to answer the claim; and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 2nd day of September 1927.

(K. B. PALSOLE,
Addl. Dist. Judge,
Amraoti.
(Seal)
29250.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT ARGYLE ROAD NEAR MUSJID BUNDER BRIDGE.

By order of the Vendor, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece of land situate, on the Elphinstone Road Estate at Argyle Road near Musjid Bunder Bridge, together with the buildings or warehouses standing thereon admeasuring about 405 5-9 square yards bearing Collectors New Survey No. 3186, Cadestral Survey No. 45, Princess Dock Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 4730, Street Nos. 195-197 and 199 and is bounded on the north by land in the occupation of Oomar Peer Mahomed on the south by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay on the east by land in occupation of Gangji Akhai and on the west by Argyle Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhavjee and Co., attorneys for the vendor or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK IN TRADE OF MAHADEO SHARMA FLOUR MILLS AT JACKERIA ROAD, MALAD, NEAR POST OFFICE) AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1247 of 1927 (Mahadeo Mukhraj vs. Motilal Shivlal), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on TUESDAY, the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

The "Mahadeo Flour Mills," consisting of two grinding mills (one country of 2 stones 18" and one English of 3 stones 14") with one engine (20 B.H.P.) cold starting, shafting, pulleys, beltings, water-tanks, and miscellaneous instruments, furniture, etc., etc.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 439 BORAS (IN BORAS AND LOOSE) COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 16th September, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Wadi Bunder in Wadi Bunder Cotton Press by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following cotton belonging to Messrs. Gokuldas Bossa & Co., saved from the late fire that had occured in the above mentioned press godown.

439 Boras (in Boras and Loose) cotton damaged by fire and water.

A Deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,560,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Taingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

8 Reels.
"FELIX IN SCHOOL DAZE" — PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME :—6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S
SUPER PRODUCTION
THE NURSE
Featuring MISS RUBY MYERS

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

The yarn market has continued to be very steady and firm during the week under review, particularly in the earlier part whereas in the latter part of the week there have been heavy fluctuations in prices on account of the very uncertain tone of the raw materials, pending the Bureau Report which will be out here on Friday the 9th instant. There has been a large turnover particularly in Indian, Japanese and Shanghai Yarns and prices have shown further improvement alround. Mills are reported to have sold about 2,000 Bales of counts from 10s to 20s at somewhat higher prices and buyers are how hesitating to buy in large quantities and have been waiting to see what the American Bureau bring about. On the whole the feeling is more optimistic and there have been large inquiries from various consuming centres, some of which have been able to pay higher prices whereas others have been still far out. The future course of the market will principally depend upon the movements in cotton prices during the next few days but the undertone seems to be quite steady and further purchases for up country markets are expected in course of time.

English Yarns:—Manchester prices are yet very high and no forward business of importance has been possible. Spot sales have been increasing slowly and slowly at some what better prices and the stocks are slowly reducing and in some cases scarcity is being felt.

Japanese Yarns:—A good deal of business has been done both in Japanese and Shanghai yarns for spot as well as for near deliveries and there has been a constant demand for these yarns from the consuming Districts and prices have further advanced to the extent of about half an anna per lb alround. Import houses have been quoting somewhat higher prices but are trying to meet the buyers wherever possible and further forward business to the extent of about 2,000 Bales has been done in these yarns during the week. In some cases there has been a scarcity of particular well known Brands in 40s Yarn and it is very likely that if demand continue to improve further buyers will have to pay higher prices for the same. In Mercerised yarns prices have shown some further improvement for spot as well as for forward deliveries and there has been a large turnover during the week.

Artificial silk yarns:—Inquiries have increased particularly at the close of the week and sales have been done from stock for Rangoon and Punjab markets. There has been yet the uncertainty about the final acceptance of Cotton Yarn Bill by the Assembly and pending this the market continues to remain dull and featureless.

Indian Yarns:—The undertone of the market has been very steady and prices are more inclined to advance owing to better inquiries and confidence amongst the dealers. Buyers however have been very careful to wait and watch the market pending the Bureau Report and therefore the turnover during the latter part of the week is very limited. Mills have been quite indifferent to make sales at any lower rates and have been only managing to sell few bales from their stock lots whereas they have been quoting very high prices for forward deliveries. The fate of the Cotton Yarn Bill is yet unsettled and even if it does not go through we do not think there will be enormous loss to these industries inasmuch as it affords to the industry a very meagre and inadequate relief.

The feeling in the yarn market has remained optimistic all along and if cotton prices do not show any material decline, we believe the market will continue to remain healthy.

RUBBER.

New York, Sept. 10.

Para Rubber Oct-Nov value 1-3.

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/6.
Sovereign ready Rs. 13/7/6.
Sovereign forward Rs. 13/7/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 57/14.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 57/14.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 57/15.

London, Sept. 9.

Bar gold ready dol. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 25/9.
Silver forward d. 25-9.
Tone of Silver:—Weak. India bought. India was a buyer at lower rate. America offered after fixing. Reaction towards fall possible.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/11/6.

THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, Sept 10.

GOLD.

Ready	21	8	6
Bhadarwa	21	7	9
Asho	21	7	9

SILVER.

Ready	58	0	0
London Ready	25	9	0
London Forward	25	9	0

London/Shanghai closed.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Bhadarwa	57/14	58	57/14	58
Asho	57/14/6	58/0/6	57/14/6	58/0/6

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 2nd September 1927.

LIABITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 000
Reserve	5,07 50 000
Public Deposits	14,08 12 000
Other Deposits	70,65 52 000
Loans against securities per contra	——
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	——
Contingent Liabilities	——
Sundries	58 55 000
Rupees	96,02 19 000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£ 965,400
Advances and Investments in London	£ 914,200
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 72,400
Percentage	35,31
Bank Rate	4 p.c.

Bank Rate raised to 5 per cent as from 8th September, 1927.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	19,59 70 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,12 52 000
Loans	11,52 52 000
Cash Credits	24,82 50 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	4,04 60 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	31 88 000
Bullion	19 000
Dead Stock	2, 79 16 000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	——
Sundries	55 97 000
Balances with other Banks	10 42 000
	65,89 46 000
Cash	30,12 73 000
Rupees	96,02 19 000

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Decrease. Rs. 1,31,43,000
Other Deposits	Increase. ,, 80,83,000

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	Increase. 52,72,000
Loans	Increase. ,, 3a,94,000
Cash Credits	Increase. ,, 75,65,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Decrease. ,, 4,60,000
Cash	Decrease. ,, 2,00,39,000
Percentage	35.31.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Sept. 9.

	Bales.
Total Cotton, Actual Export	2,000
Total Cotton, Forward to Consumers	61,000
Total Cotton, Imports	21,000
Total Cotton, Stocks	1,154,000

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS.

AMERICAN: Bureau Worse than Expected. Extensive Buying following by Heavy liquidation and Hedge selling. Market technically healthy. Supply position in danger unless weather improves. Boll Weevil numerous. Premature opening of Bolls. Helping large ginnings. Futures 30 to 40 points Lower.

Bombay, Sep. 10.

The Bureau Report issued on the 8th inst fully confirmed the deteriorating state of the growing crop on account of excessive rains in parts where not needed and on serious damage done by bol weevils The Bureau report placed the condition at 56.1, indicating a crop of 12,692,000 Bales at the rate of 149 lbs. per acre. The ginning report showed total quantity ginned upto 31st ultimo 1,5,40,000 Bales.

The immediate effect of the above figures, induced large buying resulting in an advance of 197 points on the New York Cotton Exchange. At this level there came in a rush of realising causing a set back in the prices. The market closed on the 8th inst. at net rise of 119 to 127 points. Yesterday the market opened steady at a rise of 5 points but declined on further liquidation and hedge selling. The close was quiet at a loss of 32 to 40 points.

Thus, the cotton trade faced boldly another bullish crop report which proved to be worse than expected. The supply position of raw materials is becoming serious every day and in the absence of sustained improvements in the weather, it is generally anticipated that prices will be higher in the long run. The improvement in the weather needed at present is the stoppage of rains over large area of the cotton belt where plants are suffering on account of unevil dunorge and are growing at the expense of fruiting. Texas is the only section which requires rains immediately, where cotton bolls are opening permatured helping rather large ginning figures. It is always found in cases of short crop seasons that these premature opening of bolls, are resulting in early free movement of the crop but later on second picking proves disappointing, reducing crop estimates. The cotton trade is passing at present through a critical stage where supplies of raw cotton are causing grea anxiety and if weather continues unfavourable or should there be early killing first we believe, with fairly good trade support and with occasional readjustments of the technical situation needed after large speculative overdoings, prices are likely to be higher in the long run and advise purchases on good setbacks.

LOCAL MARKET.

LOCAL.—Sentiment ..Bearish. General Liquidation closed weak.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

On the 8th inst the local market opened at Rs. 467- for Broach April May delivery but declined to Rs. 465|- on Japanese selling. On Receipt of the Bureau report prices improved to Rs. 490|- but eased off towards the close on realising and closed at Rs. 481|8.

On the 9th inst. the local market opened at Rs. 480|- but ruled easy on general profit taking by local operators and after touching low to Rs. 475|8, Broach A-M. delivery closed at Rs 476-/

Following a fall of 40 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 465|2 for Broach A|M. delivery and gave way on renewed long liquidation to Rs. 460|-. There was little covering and prices ruled steady and closed as under at 2 p.m.

Broach A|M.	465 8	465|8	465	461|8
Oomra D|J.	431	433	431	432
Bengal D|J.	383	386	383	386.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Sept. 7.—New York Oct. Highest 22-70 (at the opening) lowest 22-41 (11-0 a.m.)

Sept. 8.—New York Oct. Highest 24-40 12-15 p.m. lowest 22-40 (at the opening.)

Sept. 9. New York Oct. highest 23-75 (10-13 a.m.) lowest 23-32 (2-37 p.m.)

8th Sept. Market mixed-market advanced sharply on bullish Bureau Report. Enormous selling of long cotton.

Liverpool 8th Sept. 8-55 a.m. Light rains New Orbleans district.

5-55 p.m.—Agricultural Bureau Report worse than expected, while we think that it will encourage fresh bull speculation, we hesitate to follow the advance unless backed by trade demand. We would buy only on very good reactions.

Sept. 9. New York market declined a heavy long liquidation.

Liverpool 9 a.m. Light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt. 3-50 p.m. Long liquidation during the morning. Straddle buying during the afternoon. Rains in North Carolina and Southern Texas.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have received the following cable dated 9th inst.

Market tone better. Information bullish. Looks likely go higher unless weather continues favourable.

Liverpool d|- 7th and 9th inst:—

"Weekly weather report more favourable than expected but still complaints weevil average estimate members New York exchange 13,033,000."

"New York cables:—Some hedge selling and stop orders."

New Yord d|- the 8th inst:—

"Weekly weather somewhat unfavourable but discounted market nearly standstill awaiting Bureau think 13 million discounted."

"Further liquidation and headges from increasing movement crop may result some reaction but think chances favour eventually higher."

"Position of market good expect higher."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool Friends under date 8th inst:—

"Think price high enough" Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., have received the following cable from their New York Friends under date 9th inst:—

"Still bullish."

Note. The market continues in a very nervous state and we strongly recommand our friends to realize profits on any advance as the feeling now seems to be, that distant months will soon be in the region of an attractive sale for the long run.

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool Friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson d|- 9th inst. (5-15 p.m.):—

"Despite Bureau estimate lower than "anticipaed market hangs fire looks as "though present position mostly discount-"ed would suggest sales on strong mar-"kets."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York Friends Messrs A. Norden and Co., cable under date 9th inst. as follows:—

"Speculative selling on better weather, but "trade buying."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Messrs. Harriss Irby and Vose dated 9th inst.

"Further liquidation and hedges from increasing movement crop may result some reaction but think chances favour eventually higher."

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 10.

October	22.60—.76
December	22.90—.76
January	22.90—.77
March	23.10—.80
May	23.15—.82
Middling Spot	22.80—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 10.

October	22.64—.68
January	22.89—.71
Middling Spot	22.50—.67

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 10.

Day's receipts at all U. S. ports 46,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales.

Day's exports to the Continent 10,000 bales.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 9.

New York. 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	23.68
January	24.02
March	24.16
New York. Noon Call.	
October	23.50
January	23.80
March	24.00
New Orleans. 9 a.m.	
October	23.66
January	23.93
March	24.09

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Sept. 9.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	51,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	39,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 10.

September	12.04—.33
October	12.06—.33
November	12.08—.34
December	12.13—.33
January	12.18—.34
February	12.16—.34
March	12.19—.36
April	12.16—.36
May	12.19—.35
June	12.11—.34
July	12.06—.34
August	11.95—.34
September	11.81—.32
Middling Spot	12.45—.22

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 10.

Scinde, Good	9.75—.25
Scinde, Fully Good	9.95—.25
Scinde, Fine	10.15—.25
Bengal, Good	9.75—.25
Bengal, Fully Good	9.95—.25
Bengal, Fine	10.15—.25
Oomra, Good	10.25—.25
Oomra, Fully Good	10.750—.25
Oomra, Fine	10.75—.25
Broach, Good	10.60—.25
Broach, Fully Good	10.90—.25
Broach, Fine	11.20—.25

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 10.

September	19.92—.43
October	20.04—.43
November	20.24—.43
December	20.24—.43
January	20.22—.44
February	20.19—.44
March	20.17—.44
April	20.14—.44
May	20.12—.44
June	20.09—.44
July	20.07—.44
August	20.07—.44
September	20.07—.44
Sakellaridis, F G F, Spot	20.70—.50

STERLING TENDERS.

62 % OF £ 805,000 ACCEPTED.

The Dy. Controller of the Currency, in a press communique, states:—

"On Wednesday, the 7th September, tenders for £805,000 were received at 1s. 5-15|16d. These tenders received approximately 62 p.c. of the amounts tendered. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Thursday, 15th September on the same conditions as previously announced. Thursday has been selected as Wednesday, 14th September is a bank holiday Bombay."

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 10.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Sept|Oct shipment sellers £9-5.

Castorseed, Bombay, Sept|Oct. shipment sellers £18-15.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Sept|Oct shipment quoted £19-15.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 10.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Sept|Oct shipment sellers £17-15.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Oct|Nov shipment sellers £17-15.

Linseed, La Plata, C I F, ton, Sept|Oct shipment Continent paid £16-2-6.

Linseed, Bombay, ton, Sept|Oct shipment quoted £18-7-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 10.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt. Oct|Dec. delivery buyers 31|9.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, Jan|April delivery paid and sellers 32 4 1-2.

COFFEE.

New York, Sept. 10.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 13 1-16.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET

London, Sept. 10.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Sept|Oct shipment sellers 52|9.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Sept|Oct shipment sellers 51|6.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Sept|Oct sellers 53|6.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Sept shipment buyers 53.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 9.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£20-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£116.1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10
National Bank	£49
Eastern Bank	£6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£87-1/8
Conversion Loan	£75-1/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent.	£102-1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	£56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£60
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£70
Consols	£54-1/4
War Loan 5 per cent.	£102-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£93.1/4

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 9.

Demand Bills	485.81

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 10.

Silver—Market quiet but steady.

Spot	25 1-2
Forward	25 1-2

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 10.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4 4 11 1-2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest, day to day Loans 3 1-8 per cent.

Interest 7 days' Market Loans 3 1-2 per cent

London, Sept. 10.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 5-16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4 15-32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3-4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1-4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 10.

T T Berlin on London 20.44 3-4
T T Amsterdam on London 12.13 1-4
T T Brussels on London 34.91
T T Madrid on London Unquoted.
T T Milan on London Unquoted.
T T Berne on London 25.21
T T Paris on London 124.02
T T London on Prague 164.00

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 10.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25. C and F Calcutta:—

Sept. per cwt. 15 2 1-4.
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 15-3.
Jan|March per cwt. 15-6.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct|Dec per cent. 15 4 3-4
C and F Karachi:—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 15 5 1-2.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 9.

	Bales.
Receipts of Cotton at all U. S. Ports	262,000
Exports to Great Britain	14,000
Exports to France and Continent	96,000
Exports to Japan	11,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,198,000
Stocks of Cotton at Interior Towns	363,000

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BREUL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, September 10.

In full-pressed Bales.	7-9-27	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	..	101	208
Central India	871	1815	1534
Barsi and Nagar	108	480	..
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	..	..
Berar	.. ..	527	951	206
Central Provinces	112	607	63
Total Comras	1618	3,954	2,311
Dholera	1143	2061	353
N.W. Provinces ..	166	867	47
Rajputana ..	185	638	1127
Sind-Punjab ..	3	337	1102
Broach ..	22	130	..
Coompta & Dharwar ..		333	957
Westerns-Northerns	55	16	2,462
Cocoanada		..	..
Tinnevelly & Cambodia ..		..	2151
Persian	62	525	61
American	12234	14285	342
Egyptian and African	1276	1276	1420
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts ..			..
Total	16,762	26,462	12,633

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 31st August

In full pressed Bales.	8-9-27	This year	Last year.
Europe	3585	4,18,738	5,53,208
Japan & China	13	15,38,870	18,73,785
Coast Ports ..		26,412	24,953
Up-country by Rail		1,86,596	1,17076
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		25,132	8,788
Total	3578	21,95,748	25,77,811

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75|6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931|32 Rs. 94|8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 88|8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 100|14.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101|14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1958 Rs. 103|2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107|8.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106|1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 100|4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104|14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106|6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 107|8.
6 1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112|8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87|4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86|4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950 Rs. 111|8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.

Forward rates 19th September settlement 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 75|5|6, 1945 55 Rs. 107|7 4 per cent Loan 1934-37 Rs. 94-2.

Tone of Market.—Steady.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Sept. 8.

Total Bullion	£151,900,000
Public Deposits	£21,200,000
Other Deposits	£94,700,000
Government Securities	£57,400,000
Others Securities	£ 42,100,000
Notes and Coin	£ 34,600,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£270,300,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	29 87 p. c.

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 9

Copper, English Best Selected	£60-3/8
Copper, Brazers	£70-1/2
Yellow Metal	£62-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£23-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£14
Tin, English Ingots	£286-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 9.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1/4 p. c.
Interest 7 Day's Market Loans 3-1/2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-5/16 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-15/32 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 p. c.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the Chronicle.)

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar (Punjab), Sept. 7.

Wheat Delivery Arnj 4/10|6.
Wheat Delivery Maghar 4/12 3
Gram Delivery Asuj 4/1/6.
Gram Delivery Katik 4/2/3.
Barley Delivery Asuj 3/4/0.
Gram Delivery Jeth 3/12/0.
Cottonseed Delivery Maghar 3/12/0.

READY.

Wheat 4/8 to 4/14, Gram 3/15 to 4/3, Barley 3/2 to 3/8, Rapeseed 7/8 to 7/12, Cottonseed 3/12 to 3,13.

Market arrival.

Wheat 800 mds. Gram 400 mds. Barley 100 mds.

Market condition.—Steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 10.

Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales on Speculation nil.

RELIGIONISM IN INDIA

HOW IT MAKES INDIA "A HELL"

(BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.)

Lala Lajpat Rai contributes the following article to the "People" of Lahore:—

About 35 years ago, when I wrote my monograph on the life of Guisephe (Joseph) Mazzinni, I remarked on title-page that for a nation there was no greater misfortune than lack of political liberty and no greater blessing than the latter. On that point I have never changed my opinion and in the struggle for national freedom I have done my little bit. But a closer study of the conditions of life in my country as compared with the countries of the West, has convinced me that the attainment of national political liberty is almost impossible without a radical change in the mentality of our people towards the eternities of life. A number of years ago (how many exactly, I do not remember) the famous British thinker and writer, Lawes Dickinson, travelled through the United States, Japan, China and India, and wrote down his observations and conclusions in a book called "Appearances" He travelled expressly with the object of studying the conditions of life in these countries and make his report to an English (or American?) trust who paid for his travels. In this report, he remarked that the Indians were the only 'really religious people' in the world; that Japan and China possessed a more or less European mentality, and would soon assimilate European culture with its emphatically secular outlook on life; but that India was different, and it shall never change its peculiar outlook on life. At the time of writing this I have not his exact words before me, but I am almost sure that I have correctly reproduced the gist of his conclusions. His argument was that India's religious mentality stood against its material and political progress. At the time when I read Mr. Dickinson's book. I was rather angry at his reflections on India's mentality, but the experience of the last few years, combined with a closer study of the people's mentality in India and in the West has convinced me that Mr. Dickinson's reading of the situation in India had a substratum of truth behind it

India's mentality at present is "die for religion, never mind political liberty." Political liberty is associated more or less with things of this world power, wealth, prestige and honour. It is true that without national political freedom, even religious freedom is a phantom, but very few people understand or realise that truth. Most people's mentality in India is other-wordly. From his cradle, an Indian is brought up in an atmosphere of religionism. He grows under the shadow of the hereafter. He is taught that the life hereafter, or the life after death is more to be cared for than the life here and now. It may be that in the journey of life he has often to disregard the here after and devote greater care and thought to the life here and now, but that is a question of individual character and more or less of necessity. However numerous such individuals may be, their outlook never assumes a corporate or a national aspect. They may be prepared to sacrifice the heaven for the earth for their own individual or their family's profit, but not so for the good of the society at large or the nation. Moreover, a purely religious outlook is essentially an individualistic outlook. Each individual's entry into the heaven hereafter is separate. He does not carry his people with him. Nationality does not count there. There he is not asked if he is an Englishman or an Indian or a China-man. So, all he cares for, is self. His social outlook is extremely narrow and individualistic. It is true that that was not the original Vedic point of view. It may be true that even Vedanta, Buddhism or Jainism do not teach that, but what we are concerned with are not original teachings or ideals, nor the new meanings given to the original teachings in the light of modern science, but the actual facts of life. The undeniable truth is that on the whole the mentality of the Indians is more religious than political, more individualistic than social. The caste system regulates social relations to a certain extent but the system itself has in the course of time come to militate gainst a national outlook on life. We often say with pride that in India a poor religious man is more respected than the richest or politically the most advanced person. Even this is only partially true. Wealth and power are more or less synonymous. Wealth knows how to exact respect and regard for its holder. And political power also does the same. Yet, it is perfectly true that the 'real' respect from the heart of a man or woman is reserved for the outwardly religious man, however rotten his character in other respects may be.

ONLY THE OUTWARD SHELL.

Religion, or to be more exact, religionism, weilds more power in India even today than anywhere else in the world People care more for the kingdom of heaven than for the kingdom of earth. Christ taught the same, but Europe never accepted or adopted that part of Christ's teaching. Europe has never believed in that. India however, actually belives in that and the great bulk of Indian humanity is influenced by that belief in their conduct of life. Even now, the most respected Indian leaders continue to lay emphasis on religionism. People are daily being exhorted to die and kill for the sake, or in the name of religion. Protect your religion at any cost, even at the cost of your life, is the actual precept. And what is that religion? Often a most stupid ceremony, or ritual prejudice or superstition? A really religious man has no need either to die for his religion or to kill for it. Sometimes, occasions do arise when a religious teacher or a really religious man like Christ is persecuted and has to die for his faith, but those days are gone. In India, what passes by the name of religion is not the finer essence but the outward shell. Anyhow that is only a digression. My point was that the Indian outlook on life was more other-worldly than this-worldly. This produces a mentality which cares more for the presumed or assumed rewards of the next life than the possible gains of the present. This is a spirit which caters for the individual's good than for that of society. In the West you find a different sipit. There you find people giving up their lives to pursuits which are the least likely to improve their chances of entering the heaven. Their main objective is the good of mankind the increase in human power. Look to the number of people that have lost their lives in pursuing the art and science of air-craft. Men and women are vieing with each other in making record flights in the air, or in climbing hills, or in discovering the mysteries of the sea or the earth under ground. Numbers die everywhere in laboratories. There deaths or losses are taken as a part of the day's work. They do no affect the zeal of these that follow them. They do not produce a depressing or a discouraging effect. No one is disheartened thereby.

DEFENDING A RIGHT?

We, Indians show the same readiness to die or kill others, for what? To carry or resist musi cbefore mosques, to convert or re-convert innocent children and women, to prevent widow-re-marriages, so on and so forth. I know that a right is a right and any violation cannot be taken lying down by any self-respecting person or group of persons. But the question is, what kind of right? Men ground down to poverty, who live from hand to mouth. in fact who cannot be said to live but to exist; who are the only supports of their families, who have a number of people whom they love most dearly to support and care for, can be raised to the highest pitch of enthusiasm and readiness for any sacrifice in the name of religion, while even a trivial sacrifice asked of them to better their economic or political position will not affect them. In the speech which the Under Secretary of State for India delivered in the House of Commons, in the course of the debate on the Indian Estimate, he observed that the Indians were poor or did not prosper materially because they did not want to. Now this is not altogether true. It is at best only an Imperial statement prompted by Imperial considerations. Where is the man who does not want to better his condition economically if he can do so without sacrificing any of his principles, specially when he sees his dearest and nearest suffering or dying for want of material things or the necessities of life. But all the same, there is a substratum of truth in the statement. The Indian poor want to improve their condition individually, but their mentality which is the product of centuries of religious and mental stagnation, would not let them undergo any sacrifice for the sake of corporate good, or the good of the community which includes themselves too.

COMMUNAL CONSCIOUSNESS.

Things have of late changed a bit in this respect. Class consciousness or communal consciousness is developing. But it is sometimes unfortunately accompanied by too much emphasis on religionism. It is a very perplexing paradox. There can be no denying the fact that political and economic considerations are not absent from the present communal struggle, but it is equally true that communalism thrives on ligionism. The more intelligent members of the community are mainly influenced by political or economic considerations, but the poor masses are mostly affected by religionism. The Indian intelligentsia is following a very short-sighted policy in using religionism for the purpose of class or communal politics. But here also it cannot be denied that some people are actually driven into that position. Hindu intelligentsia may fairly be presumed to belong to this class. Their religionism is of the most flimsy kind. A very large number of them have lost faith in dogmatic or creedal religion, if not in religion itself, but they find that religionism which is the weapon of the Muslim intelligentsia can only be met by religionism. They cannot allow their community to be run down or submerged by the religionism of the other, because for obvious reasons their own personal and family interests are bound up with those of the community. If political and economic power is divided by the strength of religious communities, then their own personal and family interests also cannot be determined by considerations of merit alone. Thus the situation becomes complex and complex.

COUNTRY FIRST AND RELIGION NEXT.

The country cannot be saved from the de the Hindu community were to become non religious, unless and until the Muslims also reach the same intellectual level and substitute merit in place of religion. Islam has undergone a wonderful change in Turkey, Egypt and North Africa. The contiguity of Europe and the necessities of the situation, the craving for national political freedom have entirely changed their mentality. They laugh at us, at the Muslim attitude particularly, when they hear of riots on the question of music before mosques. They cannot understand why this should be so. The other day, while taking my treatment at Vichy, I met a number of intelligent, well-educated Egyptian Muslims (one of them a very highly placed gentleman in the official world) who deplored our communal struggles and simply laughed on hearing that Muslims were fighting for the right to stop music before the mosques. I have heard Turks and Algarians and Morrocans also expressing similar views on this and other questions which constitute the bone of contention between the Hindus and Muslims in India. They cannot understand why there should be any religious distinctions in the political and economic spheres in India. What I asked an Egyptan gentleman as to how and to what extent were the Copts represented in the Egyptian Parliament and the Egyptian services, he was simply surprised at my question. He said there was no distinction between Copts and Muslims in the country. They were all Egyptians first and last. I noticed that their mentality was more European than Oriental. Some people would be disposed to call them Europeanised and denationalised. It has become quite a fashion among educated Indian circles to run down the European civilisation and to boast of "our spirituality saving the world."

PLEA FOR A WORLDLY OUTLOOK.

Where that spirituality is and why it cannot save us its professed monopolists and protagonists, I can not see. The fact is we have got into the habit of talking too much of religion and religion too not of the highest type. That is the trade mark by which some of our leading men conduct their business. I am not a champion of our giving up our culture and our manners of life in favour of those of Europe. I am not an admirer of everything European To me nothing is more painful than hearing Indians talking English in their homes or behaving at the table as if they were full-fledged Europeans. No other nation does that, not the Japanese, nor the Chinese, nor the Turks, nor the Egyptians. I have never heard them talking in any other language but their own, with each other. Here on board this ship where I am writing this rticle, there are at least 100 Egyptian Muslims. Most of them know French and English, or French or English. But when they talk among themselves, they never talk in any other language but Arabic. The Indian England-returned, on the other hand, always talks in English, even at home, if possible even with his womenfolk and his children. Now that is not only not necessary but extremely undesirable. However, that is only a digression. The problem before us is ho to change the mentality of our people, how to make them think of matters in political and economic terms rather than in terms of religion or in other words, how to dethrone religionism and enthrone a political, an economic and a more this-worldly outlook on life. You cannot do it by denouncing religion or by cursing it. I do not believe that the poet was right when he said "Ham Khuda Khwahi-o-ham dunyae-dari In Khiyal ast-o-Mahalast-o-Junoon.

We have to clear our people's mind entirely of the foolish idea that this Dunya is Dari. We have to fill their minds with the notion that this (world) is not only not only not Dari (i.e. mean) but an extremely desirable place and that the best and the only correct way to reach Godhead is through this world, by a proper appreciation of its blessings and pleasures and by a proper use of one's opportunities to taking the best out of one's life in this (world). We have to instil the idea into the people's mind that a man who has opportunities of improving his secular conditions in life and thereby those of his nation, and fails to do so, because he thinks the things of this world are not worth one's efforts or are not worthy objects of devotion, commits a sin. This world is a good, beautiful, desirable world in spite of all the misery and perplexities and meanness and pettiness that one sees in it.

Every man born into the world has a mission and no mission is nobler than to enable people to enjoy life, to live a life of comfort and happiness and freedom. To improve the political and economic conditions prevailing in any part of the God's world without resort to that stupid, narrow and mean nationalism from which Europe suffers is the noblest mission which any man in this world can have. You cannot have sufficient political and economic progress in this country without getting rid of stupid religionism and without filling each individual India with the ambition of making his country free and rich and prosperous because that is the only way by which he and his can get their share of the goods of the world and enjoy life, Enjoying life, making the most of it, prolonging it with the ambition of making it pleasant for himself and for others, is the best way of reaching Godhead and being truly religious. In the words of the psycho-analysts, you have to sublimate your life. That is what the best Enropean mind is engaged in, and that is why Europe in spite of all its wickedness, prospers and dominates the rest of mankind. People die for religion because they believe that is the best way to enter the Heaven and to attain Mukti. If this world is made a heaven where mukti is attainable here and now, then the best motive and the best thing to do in life is to live for that mission and if necessary die fighting the forces of reaction and obscurantism. Let every Indian be filled up with the desire of making India a heaven, a place to live in and die for, the best, the most progressive and the most prosperous in the world and then we may see the end of this petty religionism which is at present running mad and making India the hell that she, at present, is. Amen!

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (SEP. 12TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: VIRGO.

If to-day is your birthday, the divine signs indicate that you are original and independent in thought, and can therefore be a successful businessman. Were you to promote limited liabilities companies after issuing alluring prospectuses, giving out hopes of an Eldorado to the shareholders they will be attracted to your shemes like bees to flowers or honey. You are inclined at times to hide your electric light under a big bushel which, if removed, would put you to the full gaze of the world who will soon realise your worth and you will then be the cynosure of all eyes (whether you like it or not) of members of both the soxes, particularly the frail one, if you belong to the strong-fibred sex. And when you fold up your (electrical wire's) mortal coil, you will go to the Great Father, much wept and sung and 'bhanjaned' (many will be actually weeping when they remember your witchery and alluring promises as directors of various companies, most of which had proved failures. You are always happy in the small snug nest of your family (and who does not feel when he feathers his nest by the woes of the world at large?) to which you cling day and night (or as many hours of the day and night as is humanly possible). Cheerfulness and amiability are the latch keys to the rickety doors of your popularity, rather notoriety. You will gather a circle of friends of both sexes, who will stick to you like a leech and key you up to make you dance according to their tune. You will thus lose a considerable portion of your ill-gotten wealth which will often prove a curse to you.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 8.

The demand for ready Sugars continued good and clearances were very satisfactory. The reports from all supplying countries were steadier and a good business has been done the our market the White Javas October/December Shipment at sh 15/6 to sh 15/8 and January/March at sh 19 to sh 15/10 1/2 Free Bombay Harbour terms. There was small quantity sold for Kathiawar Ports.

Karachi and Calcutta reported a better market with large demand for ready Sugars and good business doing for forward positions.

Java after declining to 16.25 gilders for ready Sugars advanced to 16.50 with buyers, the sympathy with better News from America and fair business doing.

London Terminals were reported highest on the 7th quoting 15/6-3/4 sh 15/3 and sh 17/2-1/2 for October/December and March and reported lowest on 3rd quoting sh 15/4-1/2, sh 15/3-3/4 and sh 16/1-1/4 for same positions.

American Terminals were reported highest on the 7th quoting 3.08, 2.97 and 3.01 for December/March and May and reported lowest on 3rd quoting 3.02, 2.91 and 2.98 for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

TMO Rs. 15/6/0—sh 15/2 F. B. Harbour stocks 190,000 Bags.

TMO Agst/Sept.—sh 15/3 F. B. Harbour.

TMO Oct/Dec.—sh 15/7 F. B. Harbour

TMO Jan/Mah.—sh 15/92 F. B. Harbour.

Ratt Rs. 15/0/0 F. B. Harbour stocks 18,000 Bags.

Arrivals:—

S. S. Nurmahal with 76,800 Bags Java Sugars.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has revived over the Deccan, but the Bay current remains weak outside Bengal and Assam. Rainfall has been nearly general in Kumaon Hills, Bombay Deccan and Mysore, and local in Assam, United Provinces East, Central India West, the Panjab Hills, Hyderabad South and Madras Coast North. A few fails have occurred in Burma, Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces West, and Madras south-east.

The chief amounts are:—Maymyo one inch, Sibsagar three-quarters, Calcutta and Dinajpur two, Silchar three, Cox's Bazaar three-quarters, Gorakhpur one, Dehra Dun, Indore and Simla a half, Dalhousie one and a half, Ahmednagar a half, Bijapur one, Gulbarga, Chitaldrug and Bangalore one and a half, Tinnevelly a half, and Gopalpur two.

Forecast:—Some extension up the Gangetic Plain and in the Peninsula.—A. P.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date: Colaba Point 0.00; Fort 0.00; J. J. Hospital 0.02.

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 56.80; Fort 72.23; J. J. Hospital 56.37.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925: Colaba Point 46.42; Fort 51.81; J. J. Hospital 49.31.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926: Colaba Point 61.01; Fort 89.23; J. J. Hospital 72.63.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 10th Sept. 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.846 inches (.050 above normal.)

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.758 inches (.045 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.029.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.1 degrees (1.4 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.5 degrees (0.6 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m (previous day) 72 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 106 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 8.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rain fall during the month 0.69 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 56.87 inches.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 10TH SEPTEMBER 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 10th September 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north of the province. Maximum temperature did not differ much from; the normal; the minimu mwas higher than usual at Rawalpindi and lower at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was as usual everywhere; the minimum, however, was generally below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are mostly clear and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was lower than usual in the whole of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.— Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal except in Central India West, where the minimum alone was lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the central parts of the area. Temperature was below normal in the extreme north of the province and almost as usual elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are heavily clouded over the north of the area and clear or lightly clouded over the south. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Temperature was almost normal in the division. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 86.1 deg. and the lowest 77.5 deg., both being 1 deg. above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 0.22 in. of rain, Ahmednagar 0.43 in. and Nizamabad 0.15 in. Skies are heavily clouded over the extreme north of the division and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is locally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was generally above normal; the minimum was lower than usual at Poona only.

General Remarks.—The Arabian Sea monsoon continues weak over the whole of the reporting area and a few isolated light falls of rain have occurred in the Peninsula; elsewhere weather has been dry. Rain has fallen locally in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad and at a few stations in southeast Madras. The only important amount, which remains to be mentioned, is 0.17 in. at Trichinopoly.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 10.

Querimba, Mann, Rangoon.
Aungba, Taylor, Rangoon.
Varela, Hall, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 11.

Baron Tweedmouth, McLean, Mauritius
Nurmahal, Martin, Java.

LOADING.

Sept. 10.

Steamer Ocean Prince for Hull.

S S Querimba:—The B I S N Coy.'s steamer Querimba, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Aungban:—The Shaw Wallace Coy.'s steamer Aungban, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil

S S Varela:—The B I S N Coy.'s steamer Varela, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Baron Tweedmouth:—The B I S N Coy.'s steamer Baron Tweedmouth, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Mauritius, with ballast.

S S Nurmahal:—The T M Coy.'s steamer Nurmahal, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Java, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 10.

S S City of Canterbury for Dunkirk:—154 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co; 60 bales cotton raw, L Dreyfus and Co; 100 bales cotton waste, V A Save; 5 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co;

For Liverpool:—2,000 cwts linseed oil casks, S Bannister and Co.

For Manchester:—50 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co.

S S Gamaria for Havre:—120 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 330 bales cotton raw, H Lalji and Co; 110 bales cotton raw, Chachaty and Thackersey; 140 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw, Vurdhman Bros; 110 bales cotton raw, Chachaty and Thackersey.

For Antwerp:—230 bales cotton raw, Vurdhman Bros; 125 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 80 cwts groundnut oil cake, Tamboli and Co.

For Leith:—2,000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Genova for Genoa:—385 bales cotton raw, Toyo Manka Kaisha; 330 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Naples:—87 cwts gum olibanum, Y Moosabhoy.

S S Tampa for Philadelphia:—1 bale woollen carpets, M M and Co.

For New York:—51 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping Agency; 16 bales numdhas, Cox and King's Shipping Agency; 3 rauns cylinders, Cox and King's Shipping Agency; 11 bales woollen carpets and 1 case cotton piecegoods, M M and Co; 4,000 cwts myrabolams, P Mathradas and Co.

S S Kondekerk for Antwerp:—150 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts groundnut oil cake, N V Velmahomed.

For Hamburg:—4,400 cwts groundnut oil cake, N V Velmahomed.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—6,900 cwts groundnut oil cake, N V Velmahomed; 9,200 cwts linseed oil cake, N V Velmahomed; 4,000 cwts groundnut oil cake, and 2,000 cwts linseed oil cake, R Merally and Sons.

For Glasgow:—2,000 cwts linseed oil cake and 2,000 cwts groundnut oil cake Moosabhoy and Co; 2,300 cwts linseed oil cake, N V Velmahomed.

S S Mantua for London:—9 bundles woolllen carpets, H Eliasoff; 1 bundle woollen carpets, F Hajioff; 1 bundle skins raw, H A M Sawal.

S S Ocean Prince for Avanmouth:—60,000 cwts cotton seed, David Sassoon and Co; 100 tons yellow earth, F F Campbell and Co.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 10.

S S Ceylon, Agents L Edwards Ltd, from Hamburg:—211 bales and 31 rolls paper, 35 drums Chlorides of magnesium, 200 d'bags sulphate of potash, 11 cases glass shades, 5 cases globes, 48 cases toys, 1 case glass inkstands, 9 cases cotton goods, 4 cases woollen goods, 250 bags Epsom salt, 1 case pencils, 8 cases Art silk-goods, 9 cases Mouldings, 2 cases rubber goods, 96 cases and 20 drums dry dyes.

From Oslo:—907 bales 335 rolls paper.

From Gothenburg:—563 bales 1885 rolls paper, 4 cases envelopes, 33 cases label, 705 cases matches, 15 bags manganese dioxide, 20 bags sulphur antimony, 200 cases chlorate of potash, 40 barrels umbra.

From Antwerp:—23 bales paper, 49 cases woollen tissues, 3 cases 5 bales cotton, 9 cases art silk and cotton goos d,27 pieces raw ivory, 1796 cases windwo glass, 6 cases lead sheets, 4 cases cotton goods.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

"The 95th Half Yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Share-Holders was held at the Head Office, Yokohama, on the 10th instant. A dividend of 10 per cent. per annum was declared and Yens 4,000,000 were added to the Reserve Fund which now stands at Yens 96,500,000: The balance of the profit, Yens 6,179,645·45 was carried forward to the next half year's account."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Public meeting regarding the death sentence Kakori Judgment, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, at 6-30 p.m.

Public meeting regarding the death sentences passed on four of the prisoners in the Kakori Conspiracy Case, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

"F" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's Office on 15th instant, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

MRS. SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

Dr. Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary Conducted by Dr. R. D. Chinoy the total attendance for the month of August was 7,723 out of which 902 were males 3,661 were females and 3,160 were children.

THE KAKORI JUDGMENT.

The postponed public meeting to appeal for clemency on behalf of the four accused who have been sentenced to death in the Conspiracy Case will be held to-day (Monday), at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, at 6-30 p.m.

'ST. MARY'S OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

There will be a Raquiem High Mass celebrated at St. Anne's Church, Byculla, on Wednesday, 14th instant, at 7 a.m., for Rev. Fr. A. Pernau, S. J. (late chairman).

The half yearly meeting will be held immediately afterwards in the Sodality Room, St. Mary's School.

Light refreshment will be served.

THE BOMBAY ANDHRA ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Andhra Association will be held on the third floor of the Examiner Press Building (Office of Mr. E. J. Judah, Solicitor), Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m. to consider some important subjects concerning the welfare of the Association.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

A meeting of the "Reading Circle" of the Muslim Students' Union will be held in the Union Hall, Marina Mansion, Chowpatty Sea-Face, on Saturday, 17th instant, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), When Shams-ul-Alma, Dr. Jivanji J. Mody, Ph.D., C.I.E., will speak on "The Arab Culture and its Influence on the Renaissance in Europe." The meeting is open to the public. A conversational meeting of members is arranged to follow this meeting.

HINDI CLASS.

A Hindi Class will be started in Matunga at 8-30 p.m., on Thursday (15th instant) in the rooms of the South Indian Association. Admission is open to all. Those willing to join the class are requested to register their names with the Secretary, S. I. Association, Matunga, (G.I.P. Rly).

PATHE CINEMA.

"Ranson's Folly," which opened to the Royal Opera House on Saturday, is the first picture Richard Barthelmess has made on the coast in over seven years.

In this picture Dick plays the role of "Lieutenant Ranson," which was made famous on the stage by Robert Edeson. This is the second Edeson stage play Dick has selected for the screen, the other one being "Class-mates."

"Ranson's Folly" is an adaptation of the famous story by Richard Harding Davis. It takes Barthelmess to the time of the Indian wars. He plays the role of Lieutenant Ranson, an adventurous soldier who embroils himself in sundry difficulties on account of his dare-devil disposition.

Miss Dorothy Mackaill is seen opposite the star. She has the part of a daughter of a Western Pioneer. After a series of thrilling episodes she finally wins the hand of the dashing soldier.

Others in the cast are Anders Randolf, Pat Hartigan, William Norton Bailey, Brooks Benedict, Colonel C. C. Smith, Pauline Neff and Billie Bennett.

More than fifty full-blooded American Indians have parts in "Ranson's Folly"—among them Chief Eagle Wing and Chief Big Tree.

KAKORI JUDGMENT

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

The adjourned public meeting to appeal for clemency on behalf of the four prisoners who have been condemned to death in the Kakori Conspiracy Case will be held to-day (Monday) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. S. H. Jhabwala will preside.

WESTCHESTER POLO MATCHES

AMERICA BEATS BRITAIN

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Meadowbrook (Westbury).—In the first match of Westchester Polo Cup series which was played to-day in brilliant weather and before 50,000 spectators America beat Britain by 13 goals to three.—Reuter.

CRICKET

SUNDAY'S MATCHS.

AN EXCITING DRAW.

The excellent state of the pitches on Sunday made the bowlers' task very difficult and it was no wonder that most of the matches remained undecided. Especially interesting was the fixture between the Islam Gymkhana and the Friends' Union Cricket Club played on the former's ground on the Kennedy Sea Face, time robbing the visitors of victory by a bare margin of five runs. The home side batted first, G. M. Shaikh and A. A. Fyzee giving them a good start by carrying the score to 39 before the latter was bowled by Dharadhar for 17. G. M. Shaikh continued to bat steadily and was fourth wicket down with an individual score of 43. The batting on the whole was pretty consistent and the side was able to collect 179 runs. A. G. Khan played a versatile innings of 36 while Hasan Shah, who was last man in, remained unbeaten for 28. C. N. Mehta and M. B. Rao opened the innings for the Friends' Union, the latter being sent back at 34 by Kazi. At this stage Kazi was very effective and B. A. Dalvi and Dharadhar were also dismissed for the addition of only six runs. B. Shirodkar stayed the rot temporarily and remained long enough at the wicket for 19 runs to be scored before falling to the wiles of Tamboowala. And now came a partnership which almost succeeded in bringing victory to the side. S. M. Dalvi joined C. N. Mehta and the pair added 116 runs, being still unbeaten when time put an end to the game.

The score:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

G M Shaikh, b Talpade	43
A A Fyzee, b Dharadhar	17
M E Sheikh, l-b-w, b Dharadhar	11
Tamboowalla, l-b-w, b S M Dalvi	7
Mohamed Shah, b S M Dalvi	1
A G. Khan, b S M Dalvi	36
Shaffi, b Talpade	0
Kazrani, run out	4
Kazi, c and b Talpade	3
E A Merchant, st, b S M Dalvi	13
Hasan Shah, not out	28
Extras	16
Total	179

Bowling:—
D S Talpade 3 wickets for 51 runs.
G M Dharadhar 2 wickets for 27 runs.
S M Dalvi 4 wickets for 26 runs.

FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

C N Mehta, not out	75
M B Rao, c and b Kazi	19
B A Dalvi, b Kazi	0
G N Dharadhar, c and b Kazi	4
B Shirodkar, b Tamboowalla	12
S M Dalvi, not out	54
G R Gorakshkar, R S Nayak, D S Talpade, V Joshi and D A Shete did not bat.	
Extras	11
Total (for 4 wkts)	175

Bowling:—
Kazi 3 wickets for 44 runs.
Tamboowalla 1 wicket for 42 runs.

GOOD BATTING.

On the Hindu Gymkhana ground the match between the home team and the Baronet Cricket Club included more than one good batting performance. Jai, who has been showing brilliant form of late, was unlucky to be caught out before he could settle down, and Pardeshi followed him to the pavilion soon after. Things looked pretty bad for the Gymkhana when four wickets had fallen for 27 runs, but Jog and Mahale came to the rescue with fine innings of 75 and 64 (not out) respectively and the side declared at 226 for 9 wickets.

The Parsi Gymkhana lost Langrana and Khansaheb with only six runs on the board. Fali Kapadia then joined Iranee and the score mounted to 32 when the latter had his wickets scattered by Gawankar. A fruitful partnership then ensued between Colah and Kapadia, which added 101 runs, Kapadia being dismissed for an invaluable 75. B. Kapadia joined Colah and the pair were still together when stumps were drawn the latter having collected 32 runs.

The score:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

K G Pardeshi, b Colah	2
L P Jai, c Manekshah, b Colah	5
P N Kesareodi, c Nagporewala, b Mistry	13
V S Dongre, c F Kapadia, b Colah	3
H A Mahale, not out	64
B D Jog, c Khan, b B Kapadia	75
K A Wagle, b Colah	20
C M Rana, c Irani, b Colah	22
J V Dabholkar, l-b-w, b Kapadia	9
M H Chandarana, c Khan, b B Kapadia	3
G B Gawankar, not out	5
Extras	2
Total (for 9 wkts)	226

Bowling:—
Colah 5 wickets for 76 runs.
Mistry 1 wicket for 74 runs.
B Kapadia 3 wickets for 51 runs.

BARONET C. C.

Irance, b G B Gawankar	35
M Longrana, b M H Chandarana	0
Khansaheb, l-b-w, b M H Chandarana	1
F Kapadia, c B D Jog b G B Gawankar	75
Colah, not out	32
B Kapadia, not out	1
S B Nagporewala, E Mistry, Dadacharji, Dubash and H Mistry did not bat.	
Extras	2
Total (for 4 wkts)	136

Bowling:—
M H Chandarana 2 wickets for 53 runs
G B Gawankar 2 wickets for 34 runs.

KERALA'S NATIONAL FESTIVAL.

"ONAM" CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY

Merry "Onam" greeted a large number of persons of different communities to the premises of the Nayar Samaj, Avenue Terrace, Matunga (G. I. P.), on Sunday afternoon, on the occasion of the celebration of "Onam", the National Festival of Kerala by the Nayar Samaj. The significance and importance of "Onam" have been variously narrated, but the most popular version which gains the most credence among the people of Kerala seems to be that which recalls the reign of "Dharma" under the Sovereignty of the great Maha Bali. Health and plenty, enjoyment and merry-making, equality of social order, absence of the least vestige of poverty and want, famine and distress, class and communal bickerings, tyranny and slavery are significant of this important occasion.

"Onam" is celebrated every year throughout the Malayalam-speaking world. Though by the passage of time, this has mainly become a festival of the rich, not a soul whether humblest or meanest, in Kerala passes the fourteen, especially the last four days during which the festival lasts, without trying to make the best out of the situation and put forth as gay an appearance as possible. This also is the occasion which would remind one of the dawn of Spring, in England after a melancholy and secluded life during the dreary Winter.

POET'S INSPIRING MESSAGE.

The Nayar Samaj has been celebrating this occasion with due pomp every year. This year the celebrationists could congratulate themselves on receiving an invocation from the greatest living Malayalam Poet, Vallathol Narayan Menon, popularly known as "Kerala Kavi Kalidasa." This fine and exquisite piece of poetry is as inspiring as it is pregnant with meaning and food for serious thought. It was more a sublime message than a mere "Onam" contribution.

After entertaining the cosmopolitan gathering with gramophone music, the party was treated to a heavy "tiffin" where fried and boiled bananas and "pappad" occupied the most prominent place.

This being over, delicious vocal music had its turn and in fairness to the musician it should be mentioned that the role he played could not have been more worthily executed.

Then there was a regular meeting. Several speakers addressed it after which it dispersed amongst scenes of fraternisations. A large number of ladies were also present.

A DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

A novel departure from the usual observance of "Onam" by the Kralaiya resident in Bombay was the staging of "Sadarama" by members of the "Kerala Amateur Dramatic Society" of Mahim on Saturday. For the first time, perhaps, in the annals of Bombay theatres, was this drama staged in the Malayalam dialect. Though from the histrionic equipment of the various actors, the critic is forced to view the performance with disappointment, he cannot but appreciate the venturesomeness of these amateurs. The fact that the Society is newly formed and the actors are quite new to a public stage, of course, stands in their favour. But that cannot absolve some of the important actors from blame for dialectic divergence, and the poor grasp of histrionic art. If, however, the new-born Amateur Society takes to heart that stagecraft is one of the most intricate and difficult of all fine arts and persevers with fortitude, courage and self-confidence, there is yet the field open to them to build up a reputation. But coaching in the technique of acting and tuning music to conform to the accompanying harmonium and "tabla" should receive the utmost care.

Let the amateurs be assured that this criticism is neither desparaging nor disheartening; but it is made in their own interests, so that out of their shortcomings they may yet build a good future.

PLAGUE IN CUTCH.

TIMELY STATE AID.

Mr. Inderji Gangji Vora has sent from Lakadia (Cutch Bhuj) the following message, dated 6th instant to the Secretary, Shri Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad, Meisheri Mansions, Bombay No. 9:—

"Rescue Vagad, plague raging at Palansva forcibly. Disease is spreading. A temporary hospital with a humane doctor is badly required. Request Parishad doing this much."

Mr. Kantiprasad Antani has sent the following wire from Anjar (Cutch Bhuj) dated 8th instant to Dr. Poonseybhai, Secretary, Shri Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad, Meisheri Mansions, Bombay No. 9:—

"Plague increasing at Planasava. Neighbouring villages are in danger. A doctor is badly needed for local guidance there. Reply telegraphically arrange."

Dr. Poonseybhai, Secretary, Shri Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad in response to the above request replied on the same date (8th inst.) from Bombay:—

To Kantiprasad Antani, Anjar (Bhuj): "Medicines sent to Rahpar. Arranging for a doctor."

In reply to the above, Mr. Kantiprasad wired back on 9th inst. to Dr. Poonseybhai: "Received State aid. Arranging medical relief; hence nothing needed."

APPEAL TO LOHANA DONORS

BY MESSRS. TAIRSEE AND BHARUCH

During our last visit at Baroda we had an opportunity to visit the Lohana Boarding House, situate at Baroda and we were glad to learn that during the last plight of Baroda as a consequence of the heavy floods there, Lohana Boarding House under the supervision and guidance of its Superintendent rendered unique services to the Baroda public rescuing the various people, irrespective of caste and creed, who being rendered helpless and homeless came there for food and support. The kitchen was put to the public for six or seven days and distributed food stuffs to the hundreds.

FOUNDATION AND CAREER OF THE BOARDING.

The above-mentioned institution of Lohana Community came into existence 19 years back and the donation chiefly came from Sheth Chanabhai Peraj. The institution is open to all classes of Lohana community, whether they be Kachhi, Halai or Ghogari, students from all parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar intending to take up the courses in Kalabhuvan or in any Arts Schools are admitted as Boarders under three categories—Paying, Half-paying and free. The monthly fees for the paying students are 8 As. a month for the Boarding and Lodging. This sum is nominal looking at the average expenditure which comes to about Rs. 14 a month per head. At present 75 students reside there, of which only 25 students are paying the stipulated charges, others being provided with Boarding and Lodging and also with educational expenses from the trust-fund, which is scanty and the expenses per year do not keep pace with the income of that fund. Every year the Boarding has to rely upon the donations by way of subscription from the Lohana community in order to meet the expenses.

The institution serves the purpose not only of mental development of the students but their physical and moral training is also attended to, by sending them to the Gymnastic institution. The Superintendent, not only supervises, keeps the Boarding accounts but he attends to the moral training of the Boarders by his own precepts and practice. For the proper management and the up-keep of the present number of students, yearly expenditure goes to about eleven thousand Rupees, while the interest of the funds comes to about 6,000 a year, Rs. 2,000 comes by way of the fees of the paying boarders and this brings the loss of about 3,000 a year. To promote the welfare of the community to which this institution belongs, it is the bounden duty of every Lohana to render to their best, every financial help.

PRESENT NEED.

The present condition after the floods in Baroda and Villages round about Baroda from which the most of the students come in, has become more precarious, as the parents of the residing boarders unable to provide their children now with better education are requesting the Boarding authorities to admit them in the institution as free boarders. Also the new applicants are flowing from day to day and to their utter sorrow, they are refused admission owing to the shortage of funds. Under the circumstances, either the Boarding House should close its doors for the new-comers and thus to retard the progress in the direction of education or it should seek to the kind donation of the Lohana community of Bombay. We have trust enough in the charities of Lohanas and wish that the Lohanas will not fail in uplifting their communal cause by way of kind donation to the institution that needs to-day badly financial help. We have high esteem for the generosity of the Lohana community.

APPEAL TO DONORS.

Lastly we are appealing to that generous and rich community to their sense of charity and we are sure that the Lohanas will not fail to greet an appeal with enthusiasm and great rejoice, and they will try their utmost in rendering every possible financial help to the constitution of their own, and thus will encourage the spread of education in their community.

A deputation of the Boarding authorities under its chairman Mr. M. N. Thakkur, B.A., LL.B., Magistrate, Mahesana, from Baroda has, recently come to Bombay for collecting funds and we are glad to inform the Lohana public that the first step in this direction is taken by Sheth Virji Peraj by contributing further donation of Rs. 6,000. Also Kaku Sheth (Khimaji Dayal) and Sheth Damodar Bhagwandas Mavani contributed to the subscription Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 1,200, respectively. Various other wealthy persons have also contributed to it and the sum total now goes to about Rs. 14,000. To put the institution in proper working and within the reach of its goal it is essential that the collection should reach to Rs. 30,000. We trust that Lohanas will be prompt and generous enough in discharge of their moral duty by rendering financial help to the institution in question.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Mahatma Gandhi left Madras on September 9th for Cuddalore by Trivandrum Express.—A. P.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson, Miss. Marjorie Wilson Mr. P. Wilson and Mr. D. Wilson lunched with the Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah at the Turf Club House on Thursday the 8th September.

The Hon. Mr. Ganesh Datta Singh, Minister for Local Self-Government, leaves Patna on September 19th for Simla, to attend the Road Development Conference.

DECCAN BRAHMIN STUDENTS

STRONG SYPMPATHY FOR "UNTOUCHABLES."

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been authorised as President of the meeting of the Deccani Brahmin Students of all the Bombay Colleges held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Bombay on 7th September 1927 at 6 p.m. to communicate to you the following two resolutions which were passed at the meeting, there being only 5 or 6 dissentients among a gathering of 600 to 700 students.

RESOLUTION NO. 1.

That this meeting of the Deccani Brahmin Students of all the Colleges in Bombay gives its support to the resolution which the Brahman Sabha, Bombay passed on 28th August 1927 by an overwhelming majority viz. that the Mela of the Kumar Vinaya Mandir be allowed to approach upto the limit upto which other Melas are allowed to go.

RESOLUTION NO. 2.

That this meeting deeply regrets the action of some persons from among the Brahmin community in seeking the help of a Court of Law in a religious matter instead of settling it amicably among the community itself.

May I draw your attention to an inaccuracy that has crept into your report of the proceedings of the meeting of the College students above referred to in to-day's issue? The report describes the meeting as one of College and High School Brahmin students of Bombay. Really it was a meeting of the Deccani Brahmin Students of the Colleges only and not of the 'High Scools.' This will be clear from the wording of the 1st Resolution. It will be very good of you, if you could correct this inaccuracy in the next issue of your paper, in order to clear a misunderstanding about the nature of the students who had assembled to consider the subject of the resolutions.

—Yours etc.

S. G. SATHE.

President of the Meeting of the Deccani Brahmin Students of all the Bombay Colleges.

Patkar Bldg,
Hughes Road,
Sept. 8, 1927.

THE SHIVAJI STATUE PANELS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read Mr. R. C. Kher's letter in your issue of to-day. For the enlightenment of your correspondent let me inform him that before I wrote to you on the subject of Mr. Karmerker's panels I had critically studied them from the photo-prints which appeared in your issue. I had also a long interview with Mr. W. E. G. Soloman and Mr. Dhurandhar at the School of Arts. Both these eminent artists not only corroborated me in the errors which I had pointed out, but showed their dissatisfaction at the work of the panels. These artists may have their own reasons for not taking part in the present controversy. I expected your art critic and other well-known art experts to come forward and give their opinions on these panels. Yes, I have read, what Mr. Otto Rothfield had to say on these panels. Civilians like Mr. Rothfield may find even angels in the place of geurillas? Mr. Rothleld may be regarded an authority on Co-operative societies, but one cannot attach any importance to his opinion on these panels! I will draw the attention of Mr. Kher to the able criticisms on Mr. Otto Rothfield's panegyricks of Mr. Karmerker's panels which appeared in your issue of 15th May last. I think your correspondent will be much benefited if he read the Art Notes.

With a view to get Poona artists to come forward and give their views about these panels I wrote a letter to the Poona paper "Kesari," which had not the courtesy to make room for the same, or even to notice it, when it could find space for lines in which its Bombay correspondent gives a boom to these inartistic panels of Mr. Karmerker. I still adhere to the points raised in my letter, and think the panels are defective. I also question the authority of the A. I. S. Memorial Committee to palm off such inartistic panels in an All India Memorial? If one is unable to get the best workmanship it is better to abandon the memorial the perpetuate in bronze inferior work?

For the edification of the A. I. S. Memorial Committee which has differences with Mr. Mhatre for his inability to complete the equestrian statue within the stipulated period, I may mention how the Executive Committee of the London Victoria Memorial wisely and indulgently treated the talented sculptor Thos. Brock. I was present in London when this movement was unveiled by the Kaisar. This Committee had intimated to Mr. Brock to travel for a year with a view to examine the great examples of the monumental sculptures of Europe. Mr. Brock refused to carry out this suggestion as he was afraid he would be bewildered and would not be in a position to embody the expression of his own inspiration. This being so he proceeded with his models in England and submitted them for the approval of King Edward VII in the year 1902. The sculptor told his Majesty that the work would take probably ten years. To this the King replied: "Why we shall all be in our graves by that time." The Committee believed that by entrusting the memorial to one hand they would get a work which would have more harmony and rhythm than they could expect if a number of sculptors were engaged on it. It is evident that their idea was wise. This movement came to be opened after the passing away of King Edward!

The following historical inaccuracies are also noted by me in Mr. Karmerker's panels:—

(1) Did Maharatta women attend the durbar? (2) Did Maharattas use "sinhasan" in their encampments? Will any history research scholars throw light on the subject?—Yours etc.,

Sept. 8, 1927.

H. A. TALCHERKAR.

GIRL OF 10 CRUELLY MURDERED.

TRAGEDY IN A MILL LABOURERS' CHAWL.

Homicidal incised wound at the hands of an unknown culprit was the cause of the accidental death of a Hindu girl named Raibai (10) who was murdered in cold blood on the night of 1st instant.

The father of the deceased, who is a mill-hand, in his evidence, said that his daughter, Raibai, had come from her husband's place in Tardeo, and was staying with the family for over a week. On the 1st instant, he and his wife went to their work leaving the deceased and her younger brother at home. They returned in the evening and found that the daughter was missing. After a laborious search that did not yield any useful result, they went to a chawl in the near vicinity of their dwelling place. This chawl was lying untenanted for several months. On the third floor of this chawl, they found their daughter cruelly done to death by an unknown ruffian. Her throat was cut and her ornaments were missing.

The jury gave a verdict of death by a homicidal incised wound on the throat inflicted with a sharp weapon by a person unknown to them.

OLD PARSI KILLED ON ROAD

INQUEST ON DHOBI TALAO TRAGEDY

At the Court of the City Coroner, an inquest was held on Sunday morning over the death of Mr. Byramji Aderji Bambot (60), an old Parsi compositor working in the "Times of India."

It appears from the evidence recorded by several news-boys and news-vendors that on Saturday night, at about 8 o'clock, the deceased was walking on the Dhobi Talao junction. He was confused between a tram car and a postal van, both coming from different directions. Trying to avoid the tram car, he was knocked down by the postal van. He was immediately taken to the G. T. Hospital where, after a short time, he succumbed to the fatal injury he had received. The jury returned a verdict of death by fracture of skull having been accidently knocked down by a postal van at Dhobi Talao junction.

BOY'S ACCIDENTAL FALL.

A five-year-old Mahomedan boy named Gungya Dadoo died suddenly on Saturday as a result of a fatal fall from the wheel of a labour cart.

It came out from the evidence recorded before the City Coroner at an inquest held on Sunday morning that a funeral procession was going by the Byculla Road on Saturday afternoon. The deceased was playing on the foot-path of the said road. Frightened by the near approach of the procession, the boy tried to get into a labour cart that was standing nearby. Unfortunately he fell down from the wheel of the cart and died on the spot. The jury gave a verdict of death by rupture of heart due to accidental fall.

MAHARAO OF CUTCH ENTERTAINED

His Highness, the Maharao of Cutch, on return from his African tour, was entertained to tea by Seth Salebhoy Barodawalla at his Bunglow on Altamount Road on Sunday last, when some of the leading merchants of Bombay including Seth Lalji Naranji, were present.

The Maharao on his arrival was warmly greeted and introduced to those present by Seth Salebhoy.

Then they were conducted to the Central hall which was gaily decorated.

His Highness, replying, thanked them for the warm reception accorded to him that day. After refreshment, His Highness was garlanded, and the gathering dispersed.

TANJORE RAJA DEAD.

MADRAS, Sept. 10.

The death is announced to have taken place at Tanjore of Raja Sri Shivaji Raja Sahab, popularly known as the Senior Prince of Tanjore. He was a descendant of Shivaji.—A. P.

"PRIDE OF DETROIT" LEAVES FOR TOKIO.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Shanghai.—The Pride of Detroit has left for Tokio.—Reuter.

A Calcutta message of September 10 says:—The Marine Court opened enquiry to-day into the collision between the "Calcutta" and the "Rabenfels" off Fulta Bight on August 29th, which resulted in the former vessel becoming a total wreck.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1927.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CONFERENCE.

The proceedings of the Unity Conference continue to be smooth and cordial so far. We are specially relieved to find for reasons that we stated last week, that the Conference has decided to tackle all issues, political as well as social and religious. It is notorious that behind what look like religious or social grievances there is a rankling political or economic discontent which fastens itself upon and utilises every occasion that comes in handy, religious or social, in order to manifest itself and compel attention. "All quarrels," said Lala Lajpat Rai at the Conference, "had a political and economic background," and Muslim members expressed the same sentiment. It is impossible to read the various demands submitted to the Conference by the Head of the Ahmediya community without feeling that all such demands, political and other, are inextricably mixed up and inter-dependent. The demand for "Tanzim", for instance, which has a socio-religious look, resolves itself, among other things, into greater educational facilities for Muslims and freedom to prefer Muslim shops. And, as a next step, the demand for adequate Muslim control over Universities is not entirely innocent of political significance. So far as the purely religious and social grievances are concerned, most of them are fairly tackled by the resolutions of the Delhi Unity Conference. If those resolutions did not yield lasting results, it is not merely because the leaders forgot them shortly after the Conference but mainly because they did not touch the deep-seated political grievances. The present Conference may well proceed on the basis of those resolutions and the more recent Delhi proposals endorsed by the All-India Congress Committee. But it should not stop till it has traversed the whole ground of communal discontent.

Having decided to discuss all questions in dispute, the Conference proceeded to appoint a strong committee to consider those questions in detail, with directions to proceed with its work forthwith. The committee is thoroughly representative of the communities concerned. It will of course, be divided into various sub-committees, each dealing with a few of the questions at issue. It is not, however, the procedure that matters so much as the spirit animating the members of the Committee. If they have a genuine and intense longing to arrive at a settlement, such as animates the touching message of the Dowager Begum of Bhopal they can yet hack their way through the difficulties. While the denizens of bureaucratic Olympia, who talk so unctuously about the need for Hindu-Muslim unity, do not seem to have shown any disposition to offer their assistance to the Conference, the old and infirm Begum Saheba has expressed her willingness to place her services at the altar of her country to be utilised in any way the Conference may deem fit. She has herself maintained a splendid record of Hindu-Muslim amity in her own State and it is much to be hoped that the Conference will avail itself of her kind offer in some way that will not strain her feeble health. Meanwhile, the apparent indifference of high officials in a matter which concerns them as much as the public is very significant. It is evident they have taken umbrage at the public not accepting the offer of the Viceroy. True servants of the country should rather rejoice that the public has anticipated the Viceroy. But some of the officials think more of their own prestige than of the country. They would help only when they take the lead and then make capital of the supposed lack of initiative among the public. They showed themselves quite capable of organising non-official Aman Sabhas all over the country in their own interests, but now trot out the argument of non-intervention in questions of communal peace. Nor can it be said that they are all imbued with altruistic motives in their policy either of intervention or non-intervention. The Conference will have seriously to reckon with this attitude exhibited by a type of official mentality in deciding upon their peace proposals. As far as possible the proposals should be capable of being executed by the people themselves. If the Conference can do this, it will be productive of some real good out of the evil we have suffered so long.

REGIONAL PACT AGAIN.

At the Assembly session of the League at Geneva Dr. Stresemann makes a speech which M. Briand finds "noble." They are agreed on pacts and outlawry of war quite openly and frankly now. Pertinax's recent comments in the "Echo-de-Paris" are thus only a further illustration of the truth of the statement that things are not expressly denied in international politics unless there be a substratum of truth in them. A Polish representative at the League of Nations denied the rumour which credited his country with sponsoring another of those ingenious pacts that, born of an hour, have perished within the hour so often in the past few years. Nor is there anything surprising that France should seek to adopt the Polish proposal and press it on the League as her own. It is no uncharitableness in us that leads us to remark that possibly the Polish proposal drew its inspiration from the Quai D'Orsay. Why do we say this? From the high Wilsonian idealism of fourteen points that petered out into nothing or were laughed away by the Old World, old in its sin, through the Warren Harding scheme of a World Court to Mr. MacDonald's own fond scheme, the ground at Geneva is strewn with the wreckage of the good intentions of statesmen who will persist in discussing international affairs with painstaking but futile persistence. The courageous optimism with which, on the morrow of the break-up of the conference on Naval Limitations—a conference in which France quite significantly did not participate—, the Polish idea is appropriated by M. Briand should gladden the hearts of all those dear souls who sigh for the day when the sword shall be beaten into a plough-share and all the rest of that hackneyed verse of the Poet. Disarmament, security and arbitration—these are all inextricably tangled together: and France at any rate in the past had made no secret of her inclinations in the matter. She will insist on security before she will take even a single step forward in the direction either of disarmament or of arbitration. French ideas of security—no more French perhaps than that of any other of the Allied and Associated Powers, a phrase as true to-day as it was in the hectic days of the war—are that the victors in the world—war are to have the spoils and the vanquished are to be taught the ineffable consolations of the philosophy of peace and the Sermon on the Mount. Readers who had cared to follow the debates that ensued over the MacDonald scheme of arbitration three years ago will still look in vain for the reasonable answer to Baron Adatetí's pertinent query. A great English newspaper somewhat bitterly remarked at the time that if each nation insisted on security in the French sense, the great war would have been fought in vain, and the world plunged back into that welter of national selfishness and international rivalries, snarling at each other though bloated armaments. The weak point in the MacDonald scheme, of course, was that it penalised the nation which was honestly intent on peace and arbitration. The French scheme of regional pacts, then as now, supported for very intelligible and sufficient reasons by the vassal states of modern Europe, carried in it the seeds of wars. It is this scheme that Pertinax now maintains Poland has conceived and M. Briand has quickly adopted. But what is the present peace position in Europe? Italy is the enemy—is the cry that one hears now and then in France. We dare say the French scheme will be overthrown in the Council and Assembly of the League. It will be overthrown not because of the thunder-clap it carries in its silver lining, but because statesmen have not yet risen over the competing interests of their separate nationalities. When Lord Cecil threw up his office and wrote that courageous letter he had a clear glimpse of but one aspect of the Old Man of the Sea Europe is carrying on her aged back.

THE RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT 1917-27

PROF. K. T. SHAH'S SERIES OF LECTURES

LECTURE I: EVOLUTION OF THE REVOLUTION

Gentlemen,

I have to start this series with an apology. I do not know the Russian tongue, and have never travelled in that country, even before the War. I cannot, therefore, speak with any first hand knowledge of the subject. This is a grave disadvantage; but without in the least minimising it, may I point out that even to this cloud there is a slight silver lining? It is, you must have often realised yourselves, not always they who attend a great public meeting or are present at great convulsions, who get the best and the most accurate idea of the happenings there. The trees are apt to crowd out the forest altogether from the picture. Those, however, who view it from the serenity of a comfortable easy chair, aided and abetted by the accounts in a newspaper, may get a much clearer idea without the crush and the fuss of personal attendance. It may be that there is such a thing as a secret syndicate of the newspaper reporters, who, unknown to the editors, are agreed among themselves to pool their notes and to share out the substance, whether at any public function any given reporter has himself attended or not. But even a syndicated report, touched up with the artistic pen of some rewrite man on the staff, is often better than the personal impressions of a weak and unpushing sort of a person attending himself. Personal impressions of individuals in a land like the Soviet Russia of to-day are bound to be coloured, not merely by the version of the official cicerones that show the traveller round from place to place, but even more by the traveller's own sympathies or antipathies as the case may be. And this quite apart from the further fact that travelling in Russia was never easy, and things have not changed much in this respect since the Revolution. The Passport difficulties and the C.I.D. observation of the Tsarist regime are rivalled by the activities of the Cheka -to-day in almost every particular, except that they now watch and worry different sort of people from those in the days of the Tsar. It is and was more difficult to get into Russia than into heaven. St. Peter stands at the gate only to examine the credentials for admission among the elect and the faithful; but the Russian edition of St. Peter follows you round all the while you are in Russia; and, may be, a good while afterwards; so that the impressions of travellers, however painstaking and extensive, are by no means reliable for serious historical work. And published official information in the daily news of the world is equally untrustworthy. Russians are the black beast of the capitalist regimes all over the rest of the world. Certain that they would get no fair-play, the Russians are seeking to turn the tables on their opponents by telling bigger lies about themselves and their doings than their opponents can dream of. You all must have heard the story of the stable and the spear, in which our soldier began to boast of the good old days of his father's time where they had a table which reached to the ends of the earth. His comrade in arms quite agreed, and added that his father too had marvellous prowess. He had a spear whose point was lost in the sky and the butt reached right to the centre of the earth. "That is a lie", said the first soldier; "for where could he have housed such a spear?" "Oh" said his comrade, "that was quite easy. In father's stable." While the capitalist press of the world was fed on somewhat monotonous tales of the death of Lenin or the dissensions among his cabinet, with the implied conclusion of the downfall of the revolutionaries, the Russian artists in embroidery have habilitated the doings of the Bolshevist regime in clothes that must certainly make them look like angels. Neither of these sources is reliable; and, if one wishes to be fair and accurate, as far as it is possible, one will have to pick one's way very carefully indeed through the mass and tangle of the lies that cover the path. Even the accounts of official delegates,—like the Labour Party representatives visiting Russia some three years ago,—are not entirely dependable, though they make by far the best material for such a subject as this. It is not the fault of their observation, but rather of their information, and of their sympathies.

I have sought to collate all these sources, and to present the result in my own way as arrived at after a careful study of such available material, and with due discount of the special weakness of each source or kind. I hope the effort will not be altogether wasted. The Russian is too great an experiment not to be interesting and important to any student of economics; and for us in India there is a special significance below the surface of events which ought also not to be missed. We have not only the same circumstances of wealth inequalities and oppressive class distinctions; we have with Russia the much more positive factor of a hidden affinity. Again and again have Western observers complained of their inability to pierce through the crust of veneer of European civilisation among the upper classes of the Russian society into the real soul of Russia. That, I venture to suggest is probably because Russia is not of the West. If there is such a thing as a people's soul, I think we of the East are better able intuitively, instinctively, to know the real meaning of the happenings in Russia in the last ten years, than could be gathered by all the trained psychologists of Europe and America. For Russia is the link, both geographically and temperamentally, between the East and the West, facing, under the present regime, definitely to the East; and so making it possible for us in this country to understand the Russian Experiment even better than they do in the West.

To understand the Russia of the Bolshevists, it is indispensable to have a glance at the Russia of the Tsars. Until the days of Napoleon, Russia was almost as unknown to the rest of Europe as the India of the Mughals. Alexander I. came under the fascinating influence of the Corsican adventurer, and tried, in his own loutish way to introduce the ideals of the French under the Empire. A dreamer and idealist by temperament, he was easily frightened from his course of reform by the excesses, or what he deemed to be such, of the Liberals in practice; and so he turned reactionary. His successor, Nicholas deserved the title of the Terrible even better his predecessor, Ivan. Every one of the notions connected with the French Revolution was to him anathema; and though it was in his reign (1825-1855) that the great immortals of the Russian literature began their work, he looked upon all writers as hardly better than Belzebub and his imps. Censorship of the press, first established in 1828, was carried to the most ridiculous, extravagant, incredible excess under his regime. The most harmless statement made in a book the most innocent book found in your possession, if it did not meet with the approval of the ignorant officials of the Tsar, would suffice to send the offender to Siberia for life,—or rather for a cruel, lingering horrible death. Take a sample or two of the havoc played by this censorship. "In 1840" says the Cambridge Modern History, "anatomical and physiological works were forbidden to include anything which might hurt the instinct of modesty." What do you think are the anatomical and physiological works to contain, if not something that would shock the accepted notions of middle-class modesty? Nicholas was, of course, not the only one in this, his solicitude to preserve the morals of his people. I have heard of people in sober England who were anxious to drape the masterpieces of a Phidias or a Praxiteles, simply because those statues happend to be nude, and so offended against the sense of modesty of these worthy people! But to those who are temperamentally immodest, even the Virgin and the Babe would be a shocking outrage. In 1848, Nicholas forbade newspapers to commend any mechanical inventions, until they were pronounced to be sound according to the rules of science,—forgetting to say by whom the pronouncement was to be made. In 1850, metaphysics and moral philosophy were withdrawn from the curricula of the Russian Universities, on the unexceptionable, orthodox ground, that tuition in moral philosophy was useless to those who were already acquainted with the teachings of Christ! Poor Khalif Omar has been defamed by indiscriminate historians for the destruction of the Alexandrian library on the ground that, if the books contained therein were in agreement with the Koran, they were superflous; and if they were not in agreement, then they were pernicious. Q.E.D. But though with Omar

(Continued on Page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Rocks Ahead.

For the Indian community in Kenya there are perilous rocks ahead before it can hope to steer the vessel of its just hopes and aspirations into a safe haven. There are overwhelming forces stationed on those rocks ready and anxious to make the vessel founder, but we are confident the Kenya Indians will not lose heart. They can command the co-operation of the people of India in fighting this war waged by White settlers against the possibility of their obtaining higher political status and a better economic existence. The special message of our Mombasa correspondent indicates how Sir Edward Grigg has gone over completely to the White settlers. The Kenya Indians will not be lured by the bait thrown out to them that on the Mombasa Municipal Council they are likely to obtain more seats. Even if they do, the rank injustice of denying them their due representation in Nairobi remains. The Government of India must press hard for the inclusion of an adequate number of Indians on the Hilton-Young Commission. This is the least they can do in a cause, which has until now secured only very lukewarm sympathy from them.

Ominous.

The news from Kharagpur is disquieting. It is not so very long ago that one of the biggest strikes ever forced upon railway employees in India started from the B. N. R. Workshops there and radiated to other centres on the Railway with flash-like rapidity. It was only the good sense of labour leaders like Mr. Giri and the conviction borne in upon the authorities of the B. N. R. that the impasse could not last without seriously injuring the interests of the Railway that hastened the withdrawal of the strike. The terms of settlement were hardly satisfactory, but the Railway administration had certainly a chance after the settlement of winning the confidence of the men through their Union leaders. Instead of which they began a policy of retrenchment which they have found hard to justify; and the passive resistance methods employed by the men are sure to attract public sympathy to their cause. How long can the B. N. Railway administration afford to be so grossly indifferent to the men's just demand that at present there is no necessity for retrenchment at all? It is notorious that the Railway is anxious to get its work done outside this country than in its own workshops.

"Untouchables" and Brahmins.

The final upshot of the controversy among the Deccani Brahmins of Bombay regarding the question of allowing a mela of "untouchables" to sing before the Ganapati of the Brahmin Sabha is extremely regrettable. The controversy arose out of the decision of the Sabha to permit a mela of "untouchable" boys to sing before its Ganapati. The minority which resented this decision requisitioned a special meeting of the Sabha to reconsider its decision. The second meeting was accordingly held on Friday last. The precise issue before the Sabha was whether or not the mela was to be admitted *into* the hall where the Ganapati was installed. It was a big issue involving not merely justice to the "untouchables" but the wider interests of Hindu society itself. The question, by no means a new one, was fully discussed at a number of informal meetings and a huge meeting of Deccani Brahmin students of the Bombay colleges endorsed the majority decision of the Sabha with less than a dozen dissentients. All that remained for the special meeting of the Sabha was to record its considered opinion one way or the other. The president of the meeting, however, himself moved a "compromise" resolution forbidding a mela to enter the hall, where the Ganapati was installed and where all other Hindu communities were allowed, but allowing the mela to enter the outer pandal.

Press On.

This was anything but a compromise and Veer Vamanrao Joshi and several other leaders strongly opposed the resolution. But the president could neither control the meeting nor hold his patience till the meeting had declared its verdict. He abruptly dissolved the meeting on the ground that there was too much confusion. This indecisive end of a momentous discussion is most deplorable as it is calculated to perpetuate the injustice to the "untouchables," to strain the relations between them and other Hindus and to leave a stigma on the cultured Deccani Brahman community of Bombay that it is incapable even of recording its opinion on a vital topic. The Ganapati festival has ended but the issue discussed above is still a live one. We trust that those who stood up for the "untouchables" will leave no stone unturned till they have placed on record the view that in the opinion of the Deccani Brahmins of Bombay it should be permissible for every Hindu community to enter the Hall where a Sarvajanik Ganapati is installed. It is a pity that such a resolution needs to be passed. It is a greater pity that it could not be passed by the Sabha.

TOMORROW'S ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

WILL SIR BASIL RESIGN?

SIMLA SHROUDED IN SECRECY.

(From Our Special Representative.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

As the Assembly will have a holiday to-morrow, the adjournment motion in connection with the suspension of the Reserve Bank Bill will come up on Tuesday. The formula for the purpose has not yet been drawn up, and will not be ready till to-morrow. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar will move probably the notice of the motion. The difficulty lies in the fact that the Government of India and Sir Basil Blackett, as constituting the subordinate branch of British administration will have to face the censure. At the best the language of the formula can be restricted merely to the discussion of the issue of suspension of the Reserve Bank and the grave constitutional point involved therein, but whether the formula itself censures Government or not the very fact of the adoption of the adjournment motion will be a censure of Government. This cannot be avoided. The only help is for either the Viceroy or Sir Basil Blackett is tender resignation.

One already scents something of this kind though utmost secrecy is naturally being maintained. There is at least one precedent of the late Lord Lytton succeeding his predecessor who resigned in protest against a similar exercise of the constitutional power by the Secretary of State. Whether Lord Irwin will take this grave view of a grave situation remains to be seen. Sir Basil Blackett too is a person of independent views and however much one may deplore his resignation, if it comes there is no doubt that India's constitutional rights granted by the new constitution can be asserted only by such an event.

DEAD-WEIGHT OF INDIA OFFICE.

Sir Basil who has been labouring long to secure for India financial autonomy finds the dead-weight of the India Office autocracy obstructing and finally throttling his measure. And true to his spirit he should not hesitate to act in a manner that will vindicate India's new status in the eyes of the world and establish in its nakedness the die hardism which has the India Office under its grips, and has been responsible for getting up "Mother India" at the hands of an American propagandist.

The plea is being put forward that as Lord Birkenhead was absent from London when the India Office took the fatal decision there is yet hope of "Mr. Galloper Smith" intervening to save a constitutional and administrative crisis. If this happens Lord Birkenhead will have this as a feather in his cap. At any rate even if he now intervenes, there seems to be no chance whatever unless the session is to be prolonged beyond all proportions of the Bill being taken up and passed this session, when only a week remains for the session to run out.

Besides this, preparations are being made by members of the Select Committee on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill to thoroughly overhaul the Bill and modify it in a manner as will safeguard genuine publications.

The journalist members of the Assembly are thoroughly opposed to the Bill and will vote for its rejection, but before doing so they will try in the Select Committee to secure such modification of operative clause as may modify their criticism of this dangerous piece of legislation.

IS IT BREACH OF FAITH?

IMPLICATIONS OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

Interesting developments have taken place subsequent to Sir Basil Blackett's announcement in the Assembly that the Government have decided not to proceed with the Reserve Bank Bill for the present.

It is reported that the Government of India have received a cable on behalf of the Secretary of State for India that he cannot agree even to the association of the members of the Central Legislature with the provincial board of trustees according to the Finance Member's latest scheme of Stock-holders' scheme, given to the Congress President.

There has been a talk going on in the Assembly circles that the protest of the leader of the Swaraj Party on Thursday would mean that the Party was agreeable to the acceptance of the Finance Member's scheme.

It is also reported that the Congress President has made up his mind to move an adjournment motion on the subject on Thursday, and there is a strong feeling that an adjournment motion would by implication mean concurrence with the Stock-Holders' Scheme with which the majority of the Congress members and others do not agree, as on any other basis there can be said to be no breach of faith nor breach of the privileges of the House.

BREACH OF FAITH.

Mr. T. Prakasam has, however, made a new point that the Government having promised in the debate on the Ratio Bill that the Reserve Bank Bill would be placed on the statute book and an opportunity would be afforded to the Assembly to consider vital issues like Gold Currency Gold Standard etc., there is a breach of faith without reference to the Stock-Holders' scheme of the Finance Member.

It has been also stated here that the ban from Whitehall has not emanated from Lord Birkenhead but in his absence in Scotland from the India Office over which on this question Mr. Kish is said to have the decisive voice.

WHITEHALL MAY YIELD.

Feeling in official circles, it is gathered, that if the Legislature expresses strong feeling in favour of the consideration of the Reserve Bank Bill during this session with its implications of support to the Stock-Holders' Scheme, Whitehall, may, perhaps, be pursuaded to yield on the question of the association of the members of the Central Legislature with the Board of Trustees in each province—Free Press.

REFORMS COMMISSION.

SIR M. VISVESVARAYYA TO BE A MEMBER.

BANGALORE, Sept. 11.

The "Evening Mail" understands that Sir M. Visvesvarayya, ex-Dewan of Mysore, will be one of the members of the Indian Statutory Commission whose investigations, the paper states, will include the question of the Indian States and what place these might occupy in the All-India polity.—A.P.

SIR BASIL'S SOMERSAULT.

VALIDITY OF RATIO BILL QUESTIONED

SIMLA, Sep. 11.

In a statement to the Press, Mr. T. Prakasam says: "The refusal of the Government to accept the Joint Select Committee's recommendation or any proposal that would ensure a clear majority of Indians on the directorate of the Reserve Bank and the abrupt withdrawal of the Bill constitutes not only an insult to the Assembly but also a breach of faith on the part of the Government towards the country. On the Ratio Question, the Finance Member and his supporters managed to canvass votes of some of the popular representatives holding out hopes to them that in the Reserve Bank Bill the country would get absolute control over currency and exchange policy and whatever could not be granted by way of introduction of Gold Standard and Gold Currency at an earlier stage may be secured through the Reserve Bank Bill. In my opinion, the legislation in regard to the increase of the Ratio to one shilling and six pence that has already been put into force is incomplete and cannot be treated as legal and binding. If there should be no Reserve Bank, the Assembly will have to consider and decide on the question of the validity of the earlier part of the legislation. Speeches of Sir Basil Blackett at the earlier stages clearly proved that legislation was never intended to be complete without the Reserve Bank Bill".—Free Press.

"I DO NOT PROHIBIT YOU"

NEILL STATUE SATYAGRAHA.

GANDHIJI BLESSES THE MOVEMENT.

MADRAS, Sept. 10.

The "Hindu" publishes an authorised version of the report of conversations which the Neill State Satyagrahis had with Mahatma Gandhi during his stay in Madras. After acquainting himself with details of the movement, Mahatma Gandhi said:

"You must not expect public associations to guide you or to associate themselves with the Satyagraha movement. The Congress has just now a very difficult task and it cannot possibly handle these movements. The Congress has status and reputation to oppose."

Mahatma Gandhi then referred to the Chirala Perala agitation and said he gave the same advice to them. In those days, the Congress did every thing that Mahatma Gandhi wanted it to do. Still, he counselled them to stand on their own legs. The Congress, when it is ready, will initiate its own civil disobedience movement. It cannot take on itself another movement. It can take credit if the movement is successful, and can never share discredit if it becomes unsuccessful.

CONGRESS AND SATYAGRAHA.

Mahatma Gandhi related a chapter from his own life in South Africa when he launched Satyagraha. He was then the Secretary of the British Indian Association, but he did not allow it to associate itself with the movement. But when victory was secured the Association came to share it. "If I had," he said, "committed the blunder of dragging its name into the agitation, I would have cut the Association to pieces, and thereby would have missed my Mahatmaship, but I tell you this, that when have proved your mettle and merit, the Congress must be at your back. If it is not there then I would be the first to denounce the Congress. If you are saturated with true spirit of Satyagraha, I will be at your back and the whole of India will be at your back."

MOTIVE, THE DECIDING FACTOR

Mahatma Gandhi was then informed of two persons who went in for Satyagraha having apologised. "I do not expect you", said Mahatma Gandhi to be sixteen annas in the rupee." Some would be worth a pie and others not even that, and this apology does not disturb me. Asked if the movement would not suffer if it was known that the Congress did not support it, Mahatma Gandhi said: "My plan is to make you independent and self-supporting. We shall take the name of the Congress not until we have succeeded. You may take a leaf out of the book of our conquerors. Take the East India Company. It was not owned by the Crown, but the Crown came afterwards. The movement may not be conducted in the name of the Congress now, but Congress men may carry on the fight. Answering a question if it was not violence to destroy the statue, he said it might be Satyagrahic act or a violent act. It all depended on the motive. The motive would decide the character of the act. Damage to or the destruction of an inanimate object is not always violent. Finally, Mahatma Gandhi asked them to discuss the position among themselves and see him again the next day.

YOUNG INDIA'S SUPPORT.

On Wednesday, the volunteers said that after full deliberations they felt convinced that the cause would suffer by suspension and that they were determined to go on

(Continued on page 8.)

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

LEVINE TO ABANDON IT THIS YEAR?

FONCK ALSO ABANDONS.

LONDON, September 11.

After conferring with the meteorological experts in London, Levine, who intended to attempt the trans-Atlantic flight stated that in view of the lateness of the season and the failure of three recent attempts he and Hinchcliffe had decided, unless weather conditions permit of the start of a flight to America being made by the 12th September, to abandon the trans-Atlantic flight this year, and start, instead, early this week, on a flight eastward in an endeavour to beat the world's endurance and long-distance records. He added that he considered that the decision would be in the best interests of aviation. Experts are unanimous that it would be foolhardy to attempt the trans-Atlantic flight owing to weather conditions after September 10th and say that further attempts should be postponed till May 1928.—Reuter.

FONCK ABANDONS FLIGHT.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

New York.—Fonck has abandoned his Trans-Atlantic flight this summer.—Reuter.

OUTLAWRY OF WAR.

M. BRIAND SUPPORTS DR. STRESEMANN

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Geneva.—In the Assembly, Mr. Briand paid a tribute to Dr. Stresemann's "noble" speech yesterday and said that the French and German delegates would now meet and openly discuss more delicate questions in a manner previously inconceivable. He declared that public discussion of disarmament had helped the cause of peace. Mr. Briand added that he approved of the Polish project. He concluded by saying, if he were asked to participate in a solemn affirmation to the outlawry of war like that outlined by Dr. Stresemann, he would never hesitate.—Reuter.

MR. WATSON DISCHARGED

NO LIBEL ON INDIAN WIDOWS.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

The Police Magistrate of Sealdah to-day dismissed the complaint made by Mr. Mahendra Chandra Roy against Mr. A. H. Watson, editor of the "Statesman" on a charge of defamation in connection with the statement of Mr. Pilcher regarding Indian widows. The magistrate held there was no indicable libel because the case was too wide to admit of the construction that any particular individual had been defamed. The theme of the libellous attack in the present case was very general and it was really too wide to hurt any one and thus it ceased to be criminal.—A. P.

ALLEGED COMPLICITY IN MURDER.

TWO MEN ARRESTED IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Sept. 10.

Mr. Ramanuja Aiyengar, Deputy Commissioner of Police, arrested late this evening a man named Peria Pakri Badai Sahib and his cousin Chiina Pakri Badai Sahib for alleged complicity in the murder of Mr. Esoof Ali Sheriff Ali, a hardware merchant on the night of Sunday last. More arrests are expected to follow.—A. P.

GORDON-BENNETT BALOON RACE.

LONDON, September 11.

Detroit.—Pilots representing Belgium, Britain, France, Spain, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and the United States, have case off from the Ford air-port in the 16th International Gordon-Bennett baloon race.—Reuter.

KENYA GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

DEEP INDIAN RESENTMENT.

NEW COMMISSION'S PROBABLE BOYCOTT.

Special Cable to the "Chronicle".

MOMBASA, Sept. 10.

The Governor in his speech to Legislative Council of Kenya announced that the Secretary of State had accepted the Feetham Commission's recommendations regarding Nairobi, but for Mombasa no decision had been arrived at the door way still open for negotiations. It was likely Indians may get more seats. As to minority report by Hon. Dr. Pandya its effective acceptance by Secretary of State was considered unconstitutional as no chance was given to Corporation and Council for discussion. Indian Councillors absented from Council meeting for one day as protest against acceptance. Indian mass meetings in Nairobi and Mombasa passed resolutions condemning Feetham Report and advised withdrawal of members from Government bodies, if the Feetham recommendations will finally adopted. The Governor's speech only amplified the White Paper and suggested probable establishment of a Kenya Council with power to deal with native affairs and with unofficial white majority, Government vetoes and native representation. Governor's announcement is considered premature and unfortunate and is severely criticized by the Kenya "Daily Mail". The Indian community strongly feels that Indian representation on Hilton Young Commission is absolutely essential for fair play; otherwise its boycott by Indians is very probable.

A BIGGER THING THAN PROMISED.

KENYA INDIANS' APPREHENSIONS.

"The Kenya Dail Mail", wrote as follows on the appointment of the Royal Commission to investigate the possibilities of the Federation:

This journal appears to have interpreted the significance of the Federation Commission with some accuracy. That body is to pay "particular" regard to the financial interests involved. But it is the third of their terms of reference that is perhaps the most significant of all. They are "to make recommendations in regard to possible changes in the powers and composition of the various Legislative Councils as a result of the establishment of a common Council providing for increased association of immigrant communities in the responsibilities of Government, and more direct Native representation." We do not at present examine the terms of reference in full, but we desire to note that this one in particular is an enquiry based on a decision actually taken but not hitherto announced, i.e. the establishment of a common, or Viceroy's, Council for the entire area, wiwth consequent adjustment of the powers of the local provincial Legislative Councils. That adjustment of powers will require very searching consideration and watchfulness indeed. But the attitude of the Imperial Government in the matter is further indicated in the desire for the association of "immigrant communities in the responsibilities of Government". It will be difficult to translate that into an European elected majority over all other groups, even in the Kenya Council, and we direct particular attention to that, and await with interest the enquiries of the Commission in that regard. For the moment we leave our comment there, indicating however the importance of Term No. II, as well, which is "how best to give effect to Article X of the Tanganyika Mandate". That Article requires the Mandatory "to constitute the territory into a customs, fiscal and administrative union or federation with the adjacent territories, under his own sovereignty or control provided always that the measures adopted to that end do not infringe the provisions of this Mandate." This Commission will mark a turning point in East African history, and it is not without interest to recall that Sir Edward Hilton Young, who is suggested as Chairman of the Commission, was once a political associate of Sir Edward Grigg. The scope of the Commission is unexpectedly wide and detailed.

EMPIRE FIRST AND LEAGUE NEXT.

SIR AUSTEN IN TRUE COLOUR.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Geneva.—In the course of the Assembly Debate, M. Briand replying to Hambro's insinuations gave an assurance that the statesmen of the Great Powers in conversing outside the League while here, never desired to impose any decision on the Assembly because all were working for the University of the League.

Sir. A. Chamberlain followed and contended that work done in conversations helped instead of impending the Council's work. Sir A. Chamberlain was loudly cheered when he paid tribute to Dr. Stresemann's courage and statesmanship and welcomed the Polish resolution. He contended that to ask Britain to guarantee all frontiers in addition to her guarantee for the frontiers of France, Germany and Belgium was impossible. It meant asking for nothing less than disruption of the British Empire. His loyalty to the League was profound, but his loyalty to the other League which was the British Empire came first. Sir A. Chamberlain deprecated attempts at present to renew the Protocol and expressed the opinion that no useful purpose would be served by reopening the troubled debates before there had been an indication of change of mind from any quarter.—Reuter.

GOOD RELATIONS OR RUPTURE?

RECALL OF M. RAKOVSKY

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Paris.—It is semi-officially stated that the Cabinet is unanimously in favour of informing the Soviet Government that the recall of M. Rakovsky is desirable in the cause of the maintenance of the good relations between France and Russia, but in the absence of M. Briand the Ministerial Council is unable to take decision in the matter. The question will be re-examined on M. Briand's return from Geneva.—Reuter.

TROOPS TO THE INTERIOR.

SEQUEL TO REVOLUTIONARY OUTBREAK

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Warsaw.—Following the revolutionary outbreak at Tauroggen a greater portion of the Lithuanian troops along Polo-Lithuanian frontier has been transported to the interior.—Reuter.

FIRE NEAR CORDITE FACTORY

THREE MEN KILLED AND 7 GIRLS SCORCHED

LONDON, Sept. 11.

London.—Smoke and flame 100 feet high followed the terrific report at Acetone Recovery Store in the danger zone of Royal Naval Cordite Factory at Holton Heath near Bournemouth. Subsequent investigations showed that three workmen were killed. Several girls in vicinity were scorched.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL ROUTE TO S. AFRICA

CAPTAIN BAILEY'S MISSION.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Captain F. J. Bailey is leaving for Cairo on 12th instant to start air mail service down Nile from Khartoum to Kisumu, this being the first link of the Imperial route to South Africa. D. H. Bristol Jupiter seaplane will be used.—Reuter.

TERMS OF STRIKE SETTLEMENT

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Brisbane.—The terms of the settlement of the strike are the reinstatement of all men, no victimisation and the modification of the Railway Commissioner's Regulation regarding Employment.—Reuter.

FLIER WAITING FOR NEW MACHINE.

DENNIS ROOKE LEAVES HOSPITAL

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

Mr. Dennis Rooke, the Australian airman, whose flight from England to Australia in a moth aeroplane recently was interrupted by a serious accident at Aurangabad, has now left hospital in Calcutta, and is staying with a friend. His new machine has not yet arrived.—A. P.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN BEHAR AND ORISSA.

RANCHI, Sept. 10.

The Government, in a resolution on the report on the police administration for 1926, refer to the growth of communal feeling in various parts of the province in the previous year culminating in a serious outbreak of rioting at Sasaram and other places towards the end of the period under review. There were however no anarchical crimes, and only three prosecutions were launched on charges of sedition and promoting class hatred. A disquieting feature of the report, the resolution states, is the continued increase in the number of cases of rioting and unlawful assembly.—A. P.

"NO NEED TO GO TO INDIANS FOR SAINTS"

MISS. MAYO'S LATEST VAPOURINGS

CALCUTTA, Sep. 11.

"The Statesman's" London Correspondent cables under date September 10th.

"Miss Katherine Mayo, the author of "Mother India", in an interview to-day, prior to her departure for America, said: "I wrote "Mother India" for my own people, so that they might see India no longer through the dangerous haze of mystery, but in the plain light of day. If, by chance, the presentation is also of interest or service to the British public, if it helps them to discriminate between the Indians from whom they hear nothing and the Indian politicians, who have no ethical conception of the masses, I am so much happier." "My Heart," continued Miss Mayo, "goes out to the people of India, especially the women and children, and I hope my writing will have served them."

Asked for her opinion of Gandhi, Miss Mayo said that he was a good and sincere man, "but", she added, "when it comes to looking for saints, you don't need to go to the Indians. Look for them among the Europeans in India. There are plenty of saints among the medical missionaries and the civil servants, who have lived doing the utmost good in their power for many years, without any expectation of reward or understanding of their efforts."—A.P.

CELEBRATIONS OF BIRTHDAY OF MAHOMED.

PLEA FOR COMMUNAL UNITY.

BENARES, Sept. 11.

Hindus and Muslims attended the meeting held at the Theosophical Society to celebrate the birth-day of Mahomed.

Babu Bhagwandas explained that Hindu and Islamic religions were identical on essential points. In support of his statement he cited quotations from the Scriptures of both religions and exhorted Hindus and Muslims to compose their differences amicably on non-essential points.—Free Press.

DAVIS CUP WON BY FRANCE

AMERICA BEATEN IN CHALLENGE ROUND.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Philadelphia.—France has won the Davis Cup defeating America in the challenge round by three matches to two.

In the deciding match Cochet beat Johnston 6-4, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4.—Reuter.

Philadelphia.—In Davis Cup Lacoste beat Tilden 6/3, 4/6, 6/3, 6/2. Reuter's Special.

GOVERNOR IN GUJARAT VILLAGES.

MEETING WITH THE DISTRESSED.

ASSURANCES OF GOVERNMENT'S HELP.

(From Our Special Crorespondent).

JAMBUSAR, Sept. 9.

Never in the history of Jambusar Taluka has happened an incident that the Governor is known to have paid a visit to this place, although it is said from some quarters that in or about the year 1820 that is to say almost about 107 years back Monsuard Elphinstone the then Governor of Bombay paid a visit to this place and its surrounding villages. To-day the whole of Jambusar Taluka and the adjacent villages were a scene of surprise and enthusiasm. As previously announced His Excellency intended to visit the flood-stricken area of Gujarat, Mr. Koreishi, the Collector of Broach, Mr. Desai, the Deputy Collector, Mr. Shapurji Darabsha, the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Laher, the Inspector of Police, Mr. Joshi, the Asst. Collector of Broach, the Thakore Sahebs of Amod and Kerwada, were all busy making preparations to receive His Excellency. His Excellency received a cordial welcome both from the officials as well as from the public of the Taluka and the adjascent villages which he visited. He assured those leading men with whom he had a chance of conversing that he and his Government would do their best to alleviate the sufferings of those hundreds of men and women. On his tour to Broach and the adjoining villages, His Excellency received two representations. In this it was urged that the land assessments for the next two years should be remitted and Tagavi granted for rebuilding the huts and houses, besides erecting a well for drinking purposes at Kundal, a village 33 miles from Broach. It was also urged on behalf of the public of Broach that the roads should have as many culverts as possible so that in time of heavy rains the water instead of gathering would have an outlet. His Excellency seemed deeply interested in whatever he was shown, and wherever he had a chance, he did actually talk to the distressed men and woman.

DETAILS EXPLAINED TO GOVERNOR.

The Collector of Broach, Mr. Koreishi was all along with the Governor explaining all the necessary details of the places visited. At Magnad many of the poor victims of this terrific disaster who gathered there in good number complained that they were still not given loans for building their huts and houses, whereupon His Excellency gave them to understand that he would also see that they are given every relief from the funds collected for them. At Jambusar the cheap grain shop which was also visited by the Governor, the Thakore Saheb of Kerwada who is the President of the District Local Board explained every detail to him as to how grain is being distributed to these people.

H. E. who arrived at Broach Station this morning by special train. While passing along this sight, His Excellency was busy talking both with the Governor and the Thakore Saheb of Kerwada and it is understood that His Excellency was deeply moved by the sight and has assured these gentlemen that he and his Government would do all they can to meet the situation and relieve the distressed.

The Thakore Saheb of Kerwada placed before H. E. the real situation and the wants of those needy men and women who had lost whatever they had. It is gathered from reliable quarters that taking this opportunity of His Excellency's tour, in this Taluka, the residents of Magnad village, did actually present a written application to the Governor in which it was inter alia' stated:—that they should be granted Rs. 50,000, by way of loan without any interest and Rs. 5,000 to those unemployed, and also for remission of land assessment for the next two years.

AT KUNDAL AND JAMBUSAR.

From Magnad the Governor's party proceeded to Kundal, a village 33 miles away from Broach. It took about 15 minutes for the party to inspect this place, after which it left for Jambusar and H. E. motored round the principal streets inspecting the damage caused by the floods and rain. It was here that H. E. granted an interview to five leading men of this place. This interview lasted for about 35 minutes after which the party started for an address to the Governor in the premises near the Court.

AT AMOD.

On his arrival at Amod, H. E. drove at the residence of the Thakore Saheb who had done much to relieve the distress of his people ever since the floods were on. H. E. lunched with the Thakore Saheb and here also he granted interviews to leaders.

On returning from Amod, the Governor drove straight to the Collector's bunglow where a tea party was arranged by the Collector, Mr. Koreishi. After partaking refreshment the Governor granted interviews in the bunglow to the following gentlemen:—(1) Mr. Haribhai Amin, member of the Bombay Legislative Council, (2) Sardar Adarji Dalal, (3) Dr. Chandulal Desai, President Dist. Congress Committee, (4) Sardar Pir Saheb, (5) Diwan Bahadur Malji, (6) Mr. Jamshedji Vakharia, (7) Sayed Ahmed Pir Zada, Nawab of Junagarh. This interview lasted for almost about an hour. Thereafter H. E. left for Broach Station. At 10-30 p.m. the Governor's Special Train left for Godhra. Thus the Broach tour of the Governor came to an end.

BROACH, Sept. 10.

His Excellency the Governor and party motored from Broach to Amod and Jambusar and visited amongst other places Magnad, Kundel and Hirakni in the worst affected area. His Excellency inspected the collapsed houses and huts, made direct enquiries from the villagers as to the losses and their immediate requirements. His Excellency then returned to Amod where he had luncheon with the Thakore of Amod. His Excellency went out again, visited more places, inspected cheap grain shops and listened to the suggestions of relief from the affected people and workers.

His Excellency had long conversations with the Thakore Sahebs of Amod and Kerawada. On his return here from Amod he had tea with the Collector and interviewed Diwan Bahadur Mulje, Dr. Chandulal Amin, Sardar Dalal, Motilal Thakore and Sirdar Pirsaheb and questions connected with relief measures were discussed.

His Excellency subsequently left this place.—A.P.

BROACH, Sept. 9.

The Governor's special arrived punctually at 8-30 this morning. The Collector, Mr. Quereshi, the District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police, and other officials were present on the platform to meet His Excellency. The Collector had a talk lasting about ten minutes with the Governor in his saloon after which the latter who was in touring dress alighted, and introductions with the officials present followed. Afterwards His Excellency accompanied by the Collector motored towards Jambusar. There was a shower of rain at the time of the Governor's arrival.—A. P.

IN THE AFFECTED AREAS

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S TOUR.

DAKORE, Sep. 11.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson in the course of his Gujerat tour arrived here punctually at six this morning. He was received at the station by Mr. Jayakar, District Magistrate, and the President of the Municipality and other officers and citizens. At nine, his Excellency motored through the town and on his way inspected with Mr. Goghari, Executive Engineer, Sedhi Bridge, which was washed away during the floods. He then went over to the Lalbagh where considerable number of houses had collapsed owing to the overflowing of the tank Gomti. The Governor next went to Ranchodji Temple where a special dais was erected to enable His Excellency to view the whole situation from the temple. The pilgrims who had gathered in the temple on account of the Poonam fair cheered the Governor, who was later presented municipal councillors and other citizens of the place. Before he left the temple, Sir Leslie Wilson bowed to the image of Ranchodji by taking off his hat.

Later, the Governor visited the depressed classes quarters where much damage had resulted. He was shown other places in the town and later he left for distant villages in the company of Mr. Jayakar, the District Magistrate. He will arrive at Kapadwanj at noon and then go to Nadiad after seeing Kathlal and Mahudha en route.—Free Press.

GOVERNOR AT MULIAD.

ANAND, Sept. 11.

His Excellency left Dakore at about ten o'clock and arrived at Muliad, a small village where he was met by Mr. Mohanlal Pandya who is working there for flood relief on behalf of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee and other villagers. Sir Leslie Wilson enquired into the damages caused and sympathised with the villagers in their distress. This was the worst affected part he visited. His Excellency promised the villagers that their request will be carefully looked into by the Government. The villagers stated they were heavily in debt and they should be given loans to reconstruct their houses on easy terms.

The Governor next visited Kapadwanj. —Free Press.

KALOL'S GREAT NEED

ASSISTANCE TO REPAIR HOUSES

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Sept. 9

The Governor is visiting Kalol taluka town on Saturday. Preparations are being made for His Excellency to see the damage done to the town. It is hoped the Governor will see the town with his own and not official eyes. His Excellency will, if he does so, realise that in Kalol as in other affected parts the most urgent need of the people is re-building or repair of houses and that a large number of middle and lower middle class suffers in this respect Official machinery here as in many other places is moving very slowly and little real effort has been made to ascertain the damage done to houses and requirements of owners and dishoused persons. About ten percent of the houses in Kalol have either wholly or partially collapsed and though the repair or re-building cannot begin until after Diwali, no organised effort has been made officially or unofficially to provide prompt and cheap finance to owners. It is to be hoped as a result of the Governor's visit something concrete in this direction will be done and the Governor will see that it is done.

FLOOD RELIEF IN GUJARAT.

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, Sept. 10.

Mr. Bhurabhai Navalchand Zaveri who had gone on relief work has come back after making an extensive tour in most of the flood-stricken areas of Gujarat except Ahmedabad. He distributed in all about Rs. 4,000 besides 3,000 clothes and 60 maunds of corn at places which he visited. The condition of the middle classes, on the whole, has been found by him to be very deplorable, and as such they badly require to be given all proper help. Mr. Zaveri is convinced that all relief workers should make it a point, to give more importance to giving every possible help to the middle classes by ways which may be honourably acceptable to them.

SHRI GUJERAT MANDAL'S COLLECTIONS.

The first collection through the Surati Dasha Modh Vanik Seva Samaj is as under:—

Through Mr M D Mehta Rs. 265; through Mr C L Parekh Rs. 100; through Mr H L Parekh Rs. 96; through Mr R C Parekh Rs. 36; through Mr B G Muzamdar Rs. 25; through Mr V H Muzumdar Rs. 24; through Mr C M Choksey Rs. 14; through Mr. R C Jariwalla Rs. 6; through Mr K J Jariwalla Rs. 6; through Mr Shanti T Parekh Rs. 5. Total Rs. 577.

THAKORE SAHEB'S GENEROSITY

LIMBDI, Sept. 9

His Highness the Thakore Sahab of Limbdi has earmarked a sum of rupees one lakh for the purpose of giving loans without interest to his subjects for the reconstruction of houses which collapsed owing to the floods.—A. P.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA MISSION'S RELIEF FUND

In addition to the sum of Rs. 2,222-9-9 already acknowledged, the Flood Relief Fund opened by the Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Khar, Bombay, a further sum of Rs. 1,142-12-9 have been received, the South Indian Gujarat-Kathiawar Flood Relief Committee contributing Rs. 700 and the Borivili sympathisers Rs. 107.

Contributions however small may be sent to the President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram Khar, Bombay, or to F. J. Ginwala, Esq., M.L.C., Old French Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

"I DO NOT PROHIBIT" YOU.

(Continued from page 7.)

with it. Mahatma Gandhi said there was nothing like demoralization in Satyagraha, but cautioned them against being hasty. "As for my part in the struggle," he said I cannot say I won't lead the movement, nor am I able to say I shall certainly do so. It will depend upon how I feel at the time and how you yourselves have behaved in the meantime. In these matters, I am guided by impulse—impulse is not the right word—I wish to say intuition. But all the support "Young India" can give is yours.

The final decision will rest with you. You are the originators. I can only direct your energy in proper channels and give you advice. If you accept my advice, you will do it on my terms. If there is departure by a hair's breath, I will have nothing to do with it.

CHIPS OF THE SAME BLOCK.

Mr. Satyamurti next said he saw no objection to the Congress taking up the Satyagraha movement. General feeling was that the movement be supported. They could move resolutions in the Corporation and the Legislative Council and they would use the Press and platform to create a feeling against the Statue which represented terrorism, as Mahatma Gandhiji put it. The discussion then centred round the question of suspension. Mr. Kulandal said that he knew South India temperament, and that if the movement was suspended it would fizzle out. Mahatma Gandhi interrupting remarked there is nothing like North India or South India. We are all chips of the same block. "If I were in your place," he said, "I will suspend the movement making this confession that we are not fully equipped and strong, but if you suspend it, it must be in response to the inner voice.

One volunteer: Our inner voice does not ask us to suspend the movement.

THEN GO ON.

Mahatma Gandhi: Then go on. But to avoid disturbance go to the Statue in the night and even at the dead of night. But, give notice to the police, if the publish the fact to the people. You will give me a list of volunteers with necessary particulars. The list could be published, so that the public might know authorised Satyagrahis. Let not the public interfere with you. If they want to take part let them hold demonstrations elsewhere.

A Volunteer: Do you permit to proceed with the struggle.

Mahatma Gandhi: I do not prohibit you. In that sense you have my permission.

Volunteer: You will bless the movement.

Mahatma Gandhi: You have had my blessings. I shall bless you again. You go on fearlessly. Do not countenance violence or untruth.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI IN CUDDALORE.

ADVICE TO STUDENTS

CUDDALORE, Sep. 10.

Mahatma and Mrs. Gandhi and party arrived here this morning in the small hours and the railway authorities made special arrangements to detain the train in the station till six in the morning to enable the people to receive him conveniently.

The Municipal Corporators presented Gandhiji a purse for Rs. 2,000.

"Corporate growth is entirely dependant upon individual growth," declared Gandhiji, addressing a meeting at the Y.M.C.A. soon after his arrival here. "There is," he said, "no distinction between individual growth and corporate growth. That is a discovery I fancy I have made."

Continuing, he said he was only imperfect and was trying to get near perfection. Humility must be the keynote for that. As is individual so is society. And so he asked young students who work to save the country to resist temptations and make themselves fit for service. Unless they were individually pure they could not save the country.

Concluding, he asked students not to be deceived by their small intellect but to have faith in the experiences of others. If they were patient and had faith in God, he assured them one day they will feel the presence of god, and it will be a living reality.

Mrs. Gandhi left for Nellikupam, this morning where she will be given a purse by ladies.—Free Press.

MAKE IT A TEMPLE OF FREEDOM

MAHATMA AMONG ADI-DRAVIDAS

CHIDAMBARAM, September 11.

The first function which Mr. Gandhi attended at Chidambaram where he came this morning at 9-30, leaving Cuddalore, was the laying the foundation stone of the Nandanar Temple.

In doing so he expressed his sincere hope that this temple will really be a temple where he will be able to see God face to face as Nandanar saw. "I pray," he continued, "that this may be a temple of real freedom for every one. But, you should understand that Nandanar was trying to enter the temple where he wanted to seek freedom of his own soul. At the present moment I know many temples entered into and visited by many so-called Brahmins, are not temples at all. Let this temple be not an addition to those temples which disfigures this land. If you want to do that those in charge of this temple will have to purify their hearts of their anger. Make this temple at once the temple of devotion, a centre of learning and a radiating centre of reforms to every Hindu and to every Indian."

DRINK AND BEAF-EATING.

"There is," said Mr. Gandhi, "the drink evil common to your community. You must try your best to rid this community of this evil. If I am not mistaken the Adi-Dravidas are also given to beef eating. Hinduism is a tolerant religion, but though tolerant it is not tolerant of beef eating. Hinduism records cows as sacred animals and therefore you must agitate and agitate till every Adi-Dravida ceases eating beef."

Thus addressed Mr. Gandhi the Adi-Dravidas who presented him an address on his arrival here. Mr. Gandhi told them that untouchability will not vanish from this land till Khadi was universalised. Real untouchability would never vanish till then, he wanted to emphasise. He advised the children of the Adi-Dravidas to learn Sanskrit and Hindi which they would find much more useful in later life.

The Adi-Dravidas in their address asked Mr. Gandhi for his help to their weaving institution which they had recently opened, Mr. Gandhi said he was very willing to help their institution provided they make up their minds not to use anything but hand-spun yarn in their institution. He also asked them if they are serious about it to place them in communication with Mr. Ramanathan of the All-India Spinners' Association.

Mr. Gandhi appreciated the idea contained in their address that they did not seek to destroy Hinduism itself but on the other hand would try to clean and purify Hinduism. He expressed his regret at seeing the Adi-Dravidas not wearing Khadi. —Free Press.

ZAROBA BANIAS' QUOTA.

The Zaroba Bania community has contributed a sum of Rs. 124 to the Flood Relief Fund.

BLACKEST CRIME IN HISTORY.

SACCO-VANZETTI MURDER.

WORLD-WIDE CONDEMNATION.

LONDON, Aug. 23. (By Mail).

Despite the efforts of millions to save them from the chair, Sacco and Vanzetti have been executed to have the prestige of American judges. Seven-and-half years of tortures have ended in ghastly murder that is the verdict of great savants and literatures whose appeals rang the air these last three weeks.

On Saturday night, when it was known that the courts had refused though there was one hope left justice to the Italian anarchists, Mr. H. G. Wells said:—

"The deliberate murder of Sacco and Vanzetti will be the blackest crime in history."

Mr. Galsworthy, the famous novelist expressed:—

"To keep men, whether innocent or guilty, under the torture of the death sentence for seven years, and then to execute them, will shock the conscience of the world. If she does this, America will do herself a harm bitterly regretted by all her friends."

Mr. Arthur Henderson, secretary of the Labour Party, was equally shocked, and he said:—

"Execution after seven years' suffering and torture is revolting. Human feeling protests against capital punishment under such circumstances."

When it was known that the "Reds" were doomed, efforts were made in Britain to "Press Fuller" and America to the realization of the horror they were perpetrating.

PLEA FOR LIBERATION.

A cablegram was sent to Governor Fuller, signed by Mr. George Hicks, chairman, and Mr. Walter Mr. Citrine, secretary, on behalf of the Trades Union Congress General Council and by Mr. F. C. Robers, chairman, and Mr. Arthur Henderson, secretary, on behalf of the Labour Party, saying:—

"British Trade Union and Labour Movement makes earnest appeal to you to exercise clemency towards Sacco and Vanzetti, remembering their prolonged sufferings under sentence of death. Their position excites compassionate feelings among millions of working people who have no wish to condone murder aid outrage or to criticise unfairly American legal methods.

"America's prestige will not suffer in world's eye if mercy is shown in view of wide-spread doubt regarding justice of their conviction. We urge you in the name of humanity to liberate both these men."

Over the same signatures an appeal was addressed to the secretary of the American Embassy in London, urging him to use his influence to the end of securing clemency.

MR. MACDONALD'S PLEA.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald telegraphed from Lossiemouth:—

"The whole affair is too terrible. I hope the United States' reputation will even now be saved from the horror of this execution."

Mr. Ben Turner wired:—

"The world cries out for mercy. Humanity demands a reprieve. The execution will disonour American law."

"Europe stayed the execution last week. Organise gigantic appeals to the Embassies. Cable President Coolidge at Rapid City, South Dakota," wired the Citizens' National Committee for the defence of Sacco and Vanzetti to the "Daily Herald" yesterday.

Thirty thousand people crowded in Hede Park to listen to speeches made from three platforms emphasising the fact that the world-wide protest against the fate of Sacco and Vanzetti were not directed against the American nation, but against Capitalism in general.

Mr. Ben Tillett declared that if Sacco and Vanzetti died, "the verdict of civilisation will charge the whole of the American nation as responsible for spiritual dereliction of duty to humanity itself."

"These men," declared Mr. A. Findlay (a member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress), "have not been sentenced to death for a crime, but because they held views contrary to the judge who condemned them."

Governor Fuller, of Massachusetts, it was declared by Mr. W. Davidson (of the London Trades Council), had turned a deaf ear to appeals made on behalf of 60 million people throughout the world for the reprieve of the two men.

When the speeches were over, a resolution was put from each platform, and carried with enthusiasm, viewing with horror and disgust the legal murder of the two men.

The 12 days' respite, it was declared, was granted with the deliberate intention of allaying and subduing the world-agitation for release and in order to create a false atmosphere of a fair trial having been granted.

SACCO'S LAST MESSAGE.

Sacco has sent a farewell letter to his little son, in which the following passage occurs:—

"Instead of crying, be strong. Comfort your mother. Take her for walks in the quiet country gathering wild flowers, resting beneath shady trees, and visiting the stream and the gentle tranquility of Mother Nature.

"Remember always to help the weak who cry for help. Help the persecuted, because they are your better friends. They are comrades who fought and fell as your father and Barto fought and fell for conquest, for joy and freedom for all poor workers."—Free Press.

UNITY BOARD MEETS.

JOINT MANIFESTO TO BE ISSUED.

CAWNPORE, Sept. 11.

The Unity Board consisting of 30 members formed the day before yesterday met this evening at Khattri High School under the presidency of Dr. Morarilal. It is understood that a joint manifesto will be issued to induce the citizens to live in peace and promote goodwill and prevent recurrences of communal disturbances. It was decided at the meeting to form Mohalla Committees, each Committee consisting of one Hindu and one Mahomedan to settle future communal differences. The next meeting of the Unity Board is called for 14th September.

Ten Hindu and ten Mahomedan leaders were invited by the District Magistrate to interview the Home Member in connection with the present communal differences. It is understood eleven Mahomedans and ten Hindus were present at the meeting which was in camera.—A.P.

DAR-UL-ULOOM STUDENTS' STRIKE ENDS.

(From a Correspondent.)

DEOBAND, Sept. 11.

Dar-ul-Ulooms students' strike has ended. The matters have been settled and all students have resumed their studies.

PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

ALL COMMUNITIES FRATERNISE

RANCHI, Sept. 11.

On behalf of some prominent Muslim residents of Ranchi, a dinner party was given here last evening on the occasion of the birth anniversary of the Prophet of Islam. A feature of the gathering was that persons of all creeds and communities, including Hindus, Muslims and Christians attended the function.—A. P.

A GREAT SAINT.

THE LATE VIJAYADHARMA SURI.

The Jain community of Bombay mustered strong at the Bhangwadi Theatre, Kalbadevi Road on Sunday morning to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the late Jain priest Vijayadharma Suri, one of the most learned Jain Acharyas of India. The meeting place was packed to its utmost capacity. Several non-Jains including Mr. G. K. Nariman and Miss Cronts, the well-known German lady who has taken to Jainism attended. Mr. Justice K. M. Jhaveri, a non-Jain presided.

Messrs. Amritlal V. Shah, Motichand Kapadi, Lallubhai Dalal and others spoke on the life and work of the late Acharya and exhorted the audience to follow the path chalked out by the great priest.

Muni Jainvijayji spoke at length about the service the late Acharya had rendered to Jainism and to the world at large by his spreading the true knowledge about the religion.

Mr. G. K. Nariman described Vijayadharma Suriji as one of the greatest saints and narrated his personal experiences with him.

Winding up the proceedings of the morning, Mr. Justice Jhaveri heartily associated himself with the expression of respect towards the late Acharya and thanked Mr. Nariman and other non-Jains for their having attended the gathering.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks for the Chairman.

MR. DEVADHAR IN SIND.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 10.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, President of the Servants of India Society, who has arrived here, proceeded this morning to inspect the flooded areas. He met leading citizens, members of the Flood Relief Committee and the Collector of Allahabad, Mr. V. D. Vyas, I.C.S., last night, and discussed the situation created by the floods and the extent and nature of the relief required.—A. P.

OPINIONS ON "RESERVE BANK BILL"

BOMBAY GROUP JUBILANT

CONGRESS PRESIDENT URGES BOYCOT OF COMMISSION.

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

Some more opinions of responsible spokesmen are available on Government's decision to postpone the Reserve Bank Bill. They tend to show that the abandonment of the measure is not considered as a calamity, but that by that opportunity might be taken in 1931 when the agreement with the Imperial Bank terminates to press either for the conversion of that Bank into a Reserve Bank, or for a separate Central Bank.

SIR PHIROZE SETHNA.

Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, who was Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Bill, declared that the withdrawal of the Reserve Bank Bill came with a dramatic suddenness. More than half a dozen schemes were evolved, but an agreement could not be reached on any of them. It looked, however, as if the very last proposal in regard to the Directorate, which emanated from Sir Basil Blackett himself, might have found favour with the leaders of the three unofficial parties in the Assembly. The general concensus of opinion, therefore, was that once the clause in regard to the Directorate was settled on Monday, the 12th, the Bill would be placed on the Statute Book for certain. That, however, did not imply that the Bill would have found favour with the commercial public. If it was turned down at the last moment it was manifest that the objection was not from the Government of India but from the Home Government. The best thing to do now was to wait till 1931 when he agreement with the Imperial Bank of India terminates.

FOSTERING INDIGENOUS BANK. ING.

The Government of India, and, particularly Sir Basil Blackett, had frequently stated that they would like to see indigenous banking thrive and grow at a faster rate. They must recognise, and he was certain they did, that the Reserve Bank Bill and the Imperial Bank Amendment Bill between them, if passed, would have done great harm to indigenous banking. The Imperial Bank of India might well be converted into a Reserve Bank. If any compensation had to be paid to it, the country would not grudge doing so.

SIR MANECKJI DADABHOY.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, who was one of the members of the Currency Commissin, said: He was awfully disappointed with the withdrawal of the Bill. He specially came to India at the sacrifice of his health to see this Bill through in the Council of State. The Bill had come to grief on the question of the constitution of the Directorate. The Currency Commission had anticipated this difficulty and, therefore, they recommended a Shareholders' Bank. We found, in the course of our enquiry, that the European experience supported the inadvisability of Government subscribing to any portion of the capital of the Central Bank.

BENEFITS OF A SHAREHOLDERS' BANK.

The shareholders' capital insures touch with the outside banking world, commands expert management and avoids confusion of private and public credit. It must not be forgotten that a Central Bank, with shareholders' capital, possesses a certain independence as against the State. But all such independence vanishes when the Reserve Bank work with State capital. In the case of a Shareholders' Bank, economic policy will be guided by the Directors not subordinate to official influence. State capital means State control and an attachment to influences and tendencies inseparable from official domination.

AN UNFOUNDED SUSPICION.

I am sorry non-official members of the Assembly entertained the unfounded suspicion of the Shareholders' Bank falling within the control of a group of capitalists. In making their recommendations for the establishment of a Shareholders' Bank, the Currency Commission was purely guided by banking experience and the economic policy of the foremost Western countries.

LALA LAJPATRAI

Lala Lajpat Rai said: Dropping of the Bill by Government once more illustrated the absolute helplessness of the Assembly. Evidently this decision had been dictated by Whitehall, as they knew from unofficial sources that Whitehall was not only enamoured of the measure but was anxious to drop it. The action of Government in this matter could not but be condemned.

SIR BASIL'S "ADMIRABLE ATTITUDE."

It must be admitted that the attitude of Sir Basil Blackett, throughout this Reserve Bank controversy, had been at least admirable. He (Sir Basil) had been doing his best to meet the non-officials in several vital points and if the Bill was dropped, it was through no fault of his. Sir Basil tried to give popular representation on the Board but evidently his colleagues on the Executive Counsil and the Secretary of State for India had been too much for him and the Viceroy. The incident showed that the Secretary of State was still arbitrarily supreme in all matters of the fiscal policy of India although the Reforms of 1919 intended to transfer the control of the fiscal policy to Simla and Delhi. Whatever, the theory might be, the Secretary of State was the real despotic ruler of this country.

MR. H. G. COOKE.

Mr. H. G. Cooke, leader of the European group in the Assembly, said: "I am very sorry that the Reserve Bank Bill has had to be dropped after all the trouble taken and the many hours spent by those who have tried their best to make it a success. Sir Basil Blackett has laboured unceasingly at a very difficult task. On the one hand, he has endeavoured to shape his Bill to meet Indian criticism and, on the other hand, to maintain certain principles insisted upon by Government opinions will differ whether a Shareholders' Bank might have been won. Personally I regard this as most doubtful. But in my view this is still the only hope for the Bill. When a deadlock appeared imminent, the European group asked the leaders of all the parties to meet them and we discussed all our difficulties at two meetings last weekend for several hours. We suggested that a Skeleton Board of eight members elected by Chambers of Commerce and Co-operative Banks, including five Indians, should co-opt these additional Indian Directors to represent the mofussil interests. These 11 members with the Governor and the Deputy Governor and the two Directors nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council would have given a board of 15. But our Indian friends would not accept this scheme because there was no direct representation. That ship has foundered. If the Bill is not dead, it is, at any rate, unconscious.

MR. S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR

A plea for the strenuous boycott of Government and all its activities was made by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Congress President, in surveying the general politics of the country with particular reference to the latest developments in the Central Legislature. Discussing with a press representative the practical withdrawal of the Reserve Bank Bill, he stated: "It was an open secret that there were forces of reaction against the popular Reserve Bank Bill both in the Assembly and in banking circles in India and certainly and predominantly in England. These forces of reaction have ultimately triumphed. When Sir Basil Blackett accepted on the floor of the House the demand for a State Bank and gave up the Shareholders' Bank and accepted the principle of an elected Indian majority and tried to get that majority on the basis of a wide and acceptable franchise, fat was in the fire.

"GRATUITOUS INSULT."

I have no doubt that the Secretary of State and vested interests in England are responsible for this gross and gratuitous insult to the Assembly and for this high-handed interference with the normal course of a Bill which was within the jurisdiction of the legislature and upon which too much work and energy had been spent and high hopes had been built in many quarters. This is only the last of a series of blows to the dignity of the House and the most humiliating interference with its rights and liberties. When the Government of India and the popular parties were striving, thanks to Sir Basil Blackett's earnest accommodation, to come to an agreement, on the question of a satisfactory and popular Directorate that the Secretary of State should have torn up the Bill is a significant commentary upon the profession that the Legislature has powers or that the Reforms Act has been a success and that the British Government wants the co-operation of the Indian people and provides for their partnership. But I welcome this, from the Congress point of view and from the point of view of those who fight for Swaraj. It conclusively demonstrates the view that nothing but a strenuous boycott of Government and all its activities can be of the slightest use.

"SINISTER OBJECTIVE."

Reviewing the output of Legislative activities in this session Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar alluded to the refusal of Government to make the Volunteer Police Force Bill to suit to the aspirations of the people, and secondly, to Government having got the Council of State to turn down the Criminal Law Amendment Bill passed by the Assembly, without a division, as well as defeating the resolution on the Skeen Committee Report and said "These facts make it clear to all public men as well to the man in the street that there is a definite and sinister objective behind all this manoeuvre and scheming.

BOYCOTT STATUTORY COMMISSION.

I would strongly recommend to the Congress and the country to adopt a complete and comprehensive boycott of the Statutory Commission. No patriotic Indian Congressman or otherwise, can, with any self-respect, accept a seat upon that Commission or give evidence before it. No evidence is necessary at this hour of the day to prove our capacity to govern ourserves and I cannot understand anything but amusement being furnished to bureaucrats here and to the Government in England by displays of differing and competing abilities and originalties by tendering evidence. To sit upon the Commission and to join in framing the report will be a disgrace. To write a dissenting minute may be a notable personal distinction; but it will be a signal disservice to the country. I do not think we can any longer help in the task of putting a noose round our own neck."

HINDU-MUSLIM DIFFERENCES.

Conversation then turned round Hindu-Moslem differences and the efforts that are being made at the Unity Conference in Simla. Mr. Iyengar declared: "Though my optimism in composing these differences has often been damped, I see in the renewed efforts that are being made good grounds for the hope that if not to-day at least to-morrow concord will be established. In this connection, I not only welcome the signal and practically unanimous election of Doctor Ansari as President of the Madras Congress but would like to express, on behalf of the Congress, my warmest appreciation of the earnest and weighty messages and efforts of Dowager Begum of Bhopal and his Highness the Nawab of Bhopal." Concluding, Mr. Iyenger observed "In such province, joint committees of Hindus and Muslems should have themselves come into existence. It would be better if those that had stood aloof from political and communal entanglements come forward of themselves and help in this good work. The acid test of nationalism and patriotism and of self-reliance is to set about the task forthwith in a spirit of earnestness and goodwill. How I miss the healing touch at this moment and on this question of Mahatma Gandhi who transformed India for us during 1920-22."

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas declined to offer any opinion at this stage because he elected to await further developments. He thought that the Government of India had every right to bring forward a Bill and to drop it at any stage. Even if the Secretary of State had intervened, he was entitled to do so on currency matters though under the act he was debarred from interference on fiscal matters where Government and the Legislature had come to an agreement.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta opined: The abandonment of the Bill was not, by any means, a calamity to the country. No Reserve Bank was worth while having which did not provide, clearly and unequivocally, for national control. It did not appear to him that Government were willing to concede to this fundamental principle. A 'via media' was, however, being considered and it was anticipated that a compromise acceptable to both the parties might be reached.

MR. SHANMUKHAM CHETTY

Mr. Shaumukham Chetty who had taken a prominent part in the compromise proposals between the Government and unofficials on the Reserve Bank Bill stated to the Associated Press "It is a great pity that what might have been the greatest scheme of financial reconstruction in India has been throttled by some invisible power. One can guess the evil genius at the bottom. For the first time in the history of the Legislative Assembly, unofficials and Government evinced a genuine desire to co-operate and evolve a scheme in the best interests of India, but the reasons of the withdrawal of the Bill is one more proof of the obstinacy of Whitehall and its reluctance to part with any of its power. I still hope that Sir Basil Blackett with the moral support of the unofficial benches will ultimately triumph over the tyrant in Whitehall.—A. P.

"PIONEE'R COMMENTS"

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 9.

Commenting on the announcement of Sir Basil Blackett in the Assembly yesterday regarding the Reserve Bank Bill the "Pioneer" says:—We are glad Sir Basil Blackett has decided to withdraw his Reserve Bank Bill, distasteful though the act may be. The paper adds: "If business interferes with politics give up business. It is plain on these grounds the Bill has been happily withdrawn."—A. P.

LET IT BE DROPPED.

RESERVE BANK BILL—A SNARE

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Mr. B. F. Madon writing on the 7th instant about Sir Basil Blackett's latest scheme of directorate and the prospect of the bill being dropped says I see no harm if the bill is dropped. It will not be a catastrophe, although the Government and their friends are not tired of telling us what a "boon" they were giving to India, and will do their best to create the impression, that the dropping of such a "beneficient" measure was a catastrophe.

WANTED NO DUMMIES.

In my opinion the Reserve Bank is meant as a cloak for the nefarious manipulation of currency and exchange that are to go on in the future, as merrily as ever, except that no one will be allowed to ask any questions even in the Assembly, and all information will be refused on the ground that no Reserve Bank gives it. That is why, there is this strenuous fight for a suitable electorate. What the Government want is dummy electors, and their chosen dummy directors. When we refused to have shareholders, they try to fool us by giving the stockholders which means debenture holders. It will be an equally dummy body, and will not do much good in getting really independent men on the Board of the Bank. As in joint stock companies, there will not even be a quorum at the meeting, which will elect the trustees. Why should this man care? The shareholder may be expected to care, because, if things went wrong, he will be the loser. The debenture holder cares much less, as he is secured and in this Bank, he will be absolutely secure, as the bank will belong to the Government, and he will therefore be a creditor to the Government.

RESERVE BANK A SNARE.

Therefore, as an electoral body, the stockholder, I do feel, that this scheme is a snare. It creates electors who could be bought out. At a later stage, it creates a body that will not very much care, if it at all cares, who are elected to the bank directorate, and the Government with the influence that they can command, and which was well described in a recent speech in the Assembly, can control this dummy body of electors and do whatever they like. I would far prefer that the scheme be dropped. Then we can at least stand on our rights under the currency Act. Then we can at least insist that there can be no expansion of currency except against gold actually tendered, and except at the upper gold point named in the Act. Then we can at least insist, that there shall be no contractions (deflation) of currency except at the lower gold point, also denied in that Act. Then again, we shall be assured that no silver in the reserves is sold because there is no authority for it in any existing Act. Then we shall also have the right at least to ask questions, the right at least to attack a wrong currency policy in the Assembly.

MENACE TO THE PRESENT RIGHTS.

The Reserve Bank will take away everyone of these rights, and concentrate the power into the hands of the Managing Governor and will refuse to give any explanation of its operations. Unless, therefore, we get a directorate that is really independent, and really amenable to public opinion, we shall lose every power that we now have and gain absolutely nothing. I would therefore rather allow the bill to be dropped, until the Executive in this country is responsible to the Legislature. Then there will be time enough to start a bank on the right lines. To-day, the only thing such a bank will do will be to concentrate all India reserves in England as the South African Bank does with the tomfoolery of earmarking and unear-marking gold which will all the while remain safe in the vaults of the Bank of England except the 1 per cent that the Select Committee has provided should remain in India. I need not say more.

THE RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT 1917-27,

(Continued from Page 6.)

it may have been only a myth inspired by the malice of his detractors, with Nicholas it was a dead, cold, earnest fact recorded gloatingly by his court historiographer. He was totally blind to the spirit of his time, or definitely hostile to it. And so when he breathed his last, a sigh of relief went up from every Russian soul, official or not. The Tsar Liberator, Alexander II, had promised much; but lived to incur such an enmity of the extremists, that he died the death of violence. His reign opened with substantial preparations for the liberation of the Serfs. Serfdom was a survival from medieval Europe, which in Russia was carried to the most bitter, the most cruel, the most revolting extreme. The serfs were slaves attached to the soil, and landowners were by law entitled to sell them, pledge them, present them to their mistresses or in payment of their gambling debts, break up their families, ruin their souls, and play the very deuce with them, in every conceivable and inconceivable manner. If there was one thing on which the Liberal opinin in Russia was unanimous, it was for the liberation of these unfortunates. The Tsar assented; and, after six years of preliminary arrangements, the decree liberating the Serfs was published in 1861. The freed slaves were given certain portions of the land they hitherto used to work, on terms which involved a practical purchase of the land from their erstwhile owners, the payment being spread over a series of years, and the rates being fixed by law. These rates varied from region to region; and option was left to make the land over to individual peasants or to peasant communities,—the village as a whole. The free, and land-owning peasants were made liable to the Central as well as the local taxation; so that, for a time after the liberation, it was an open question if the ex-serfs were really more happy under their new condition than in their bondage. But a ray of hope was afforded by the growing volume of industry of the modern, mechanical type. Factories began to be opened in the latter half of the century with commendable progressiveness, and the demand for wage-slaves began to grow apace. The enterprising peasant sought work in these factories, and his cash earnings made distinctly a better show than his relatives and friends tied to the soil could make. The knowledge of manufacture and of the simple processes involved therein, which was gathered during the work at the factory, was also utilised to further the cause of the cottage industry. Hence the lot of the peasant was not absolutely deplorable, at least from the material view point, at the end of the century.

(To be continued).

*Delivered at the Bombay University School of Sociology on Saturday 10th instant.

LEGISLATORS' DOUBLE DOSE OF SIN.

"WE CANNOT ACCEPT ENGLISHMAN AS MASTER"

MUNSHI ISWAR SARAN'S PLAIN-SPEAKING

Munchi Iswar Saran M.L.A., in his speech in the Assembly debate on the Reserve Bank Bill said:—

Sir, I am very glad that the last speaker has put the issue very clearly before us. It is to be admitted that there is a great deal to be said in favour of a State Bank as well as in favour of a shareholders bank. It is no good pretending that the advantages are all one way and one cansummarily dismiss the view opposite to one's own. But the last speaker has said, and I hope correctly,—it may be that he is in the know—that the idea of State Bank is acceptable to Government. If that be so one need not spend anytime or energy over the discussion of the question of a State Bank versus a shareholders bank.

LEGISLATORS' SIN.

Sir, the only serious point of controversy as I understand it is, will this Assembly and the Council of State have the right of sending three directors to the Reserve Bank? It appears that we the members of this Central Legislature have been born with a double dose of the original sin, and Sir Basil Blackett will have nothing to do with us. He says "Oh" you are so hopeless that I would much rather drop this Bill than let you send up three directors to the Reserve Bank." It is supposed that we shall carry political opinions and bias into the affairs of the bank. Sir, I have been thinking, I assure you, for the last three days what political influence really means. I submit, you cannot get rid of politics in modern times. Politics enters into every department of our life, even in religion. Government will send up their nominees. Are Government, I put it straight, are Government a non-polical body? Well, I do not care whether it is a bureaucratic Government to-day or whether it is a Swarajist Government to-morrow, Government is and will be a political body; Government will be influenced by political considerations and will be swaved by political motives. What is the good of saying. If you send your men, your men will be swaved by politics. What about Government? They will be as much swaved by politics as the non-official members of the Indian Legislature. Sir, if you read the original draft of the Bill, you will find that according to it, not only we should not have the right of sending directors to the Reserve Bank, but that we should not be entitled to be elected. Take Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas for instance, becaus he has the misfortune of being a member of this legislature, he should be ineligible for election as a Director of the Reserve Bank. Let us hope, may I hope, that Sir Basil Blackett after retirement will settle down in this country and also, let us hope, that we elect him to this House we shall not then be able to send him as a Director of the Reserve Bank, because he has commited the sin of having allowed himself to be elected a member of this House.

Look at the scheme which has been suggested by the last speaker. What he said was that the Governor of a Province on the advice of the Ministers will nominate a director of the Reserve Bank. Now, here are these serious difficulties to face. If the advice is offered and if the advice is not accepted, what happens then? Again, are you sure that the Governor in making the nomination will go through the process of most distinctly and clearly separating his personality fro mall politics and that he will only select a man who is purely a businessman who has no politics, and who has had nothing to do with politics? It comes to this that instead of our selecting here you let one man whom we have elected to make the selection. I ask in all fairness where is the difference between these two positions? Instead of having an electoral college now consisting of about 100 or 150 men you are constituting an electoral college consisting of one man or two or three men. Now, I put it to the House which is better? Is the judgment of 150 politicians better than the judgment of one politician? You will have to admt that the minister of a province is a politician. He is elected on account of his politics and not on account of any religious merit that he might possess; and in rare cases he is a pure financier. You strive as much as you will, but you cannot get away from the fact that politics does enter into consideration and settlement of all these questions.

A LOADED PISTOL.

Sir, there are only one or two submissions more which I wish to make I may tell the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett and I hope he will not mind my saying to his face that it was an admirable speech that he delivered, but at the end of it he reminded us of the highway robber we used to read of in novels, who would go with a loaded pistol to an unhappy man and say "your purse of your life". At the end of his speech Sir Basil Blackett said: "Either this provision goes or the Bill goes'", and I got frightened. I must frankly confess I got frightened. I say: Let this provision drop but let us save the Bill. I do feel—I must confess, and I do not mind confessing it quite publicly—that I am not an expert in financial matters, but I do honestly feel that if this measure is adopted it will prove beneficial to the best interests of India if it is worked in the proper and right spirit. Therefore my submission is that it ought to be the endeavour of every one of us to save the Bill, if we possibly can.

"RACIAL CONSIDERATION."

There is only one other point which I should like to touch. My friend Sir Alexander Murray took to task Mr. Shanmukham Chetty and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. His speech was so admirable in tone and so excellent in spirit that I think I should explain the position which these two friends took up yesterday. He said "why do you bring in racial consideration.'" and he said it feelingly. I shall say a word on this question as I share their views in regard to it. Let me be perfectly plain. I am one of those who do honestly believe that it is in the interests of India as well as of England that they should be together. If I did not hold this view, I should not hesitate for a moment to declare my views from house tops. But, Sir let me say this: As long as the world will be under the sway of nationalism, as it is today, every country will be perfectly justified in saying that its own national will have preference over foreigners. That is the real principle underlying all our demands. The English will be perfectly justified in saying to us in England "Yes, you are our fellow subjects, true enough, but in England Englishmen will have preference over you." Sir Alexander Murray put that question very feelingly and perfectly sincerely. I [illegible] not here otherwise I would have asked him to look at those benches there and to tell no if the occupants of those benches look like the members of the Government of India or like the members of some Government in which India plays a very subordinate and insignificant part. I do feel that if you brought a man who did not know Indian conditions, say by an aeroplane and put him in this Assembly and told him "Here is the Government of the country, he will not be able to say whether it was the Government of England or the Government of India. I would ask Sir Alexander Murray in all sincerity. Is there not a real conflict of interests in certain matters between Englishmen and Indians in Idia? Is there not a competition going on between the two? Let us not shut our eyes to the truth Let me declare my own faith and my own principle. I am prepared to accord a welcome to an Englishman as an equal, as a co-worker, as a friend and as a brother, but I am not prepared—and I hope no self-respecting Indian is prepared—to accept an Englishman as a master, and as one to whom we should always look up to in reverence and with submission. If Sir Alexander Murray would have only listened to the speeches that were made on the day that the, Indian Sandhurst Committee Resolution was before the House, he would have felt the justification of the position taken up by these two gentlemen namely. Mr. Shanmukham Chetty and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

One or two more remarks, Sir, and I shall sit down. I am glad that Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas spoke out his mind in regard to the Conference held at the Viceregal Lodge and I shall also do the same, because I feel rather strongly about it Mr. Jamnadas Mehta criticised this Conference I call his criticisms "political fire-work." Here was this gent'eman who was himself invited and who would have gone but as for certain reasons he could not go, the very next day he turned round and said that there was a coustitutional impropriety in convening this Conference.

Mr. President:—Will the Honourable member leave His Exellency the Viceroy to take care of himself.

Munsh Iswar Saran—I am obliged for your suggestion, Sir. I was only going to say that our criticism either of Government or of any measure should be fair, should be just and should be impartial. I do hope, Sir, as you have been pleased to suggest the members of Government will give a fitting reply.

I wish only to make one further observation before I sit down. I hope that the Hon. the Finance Member will discuss the matter with the leaders of various parties and come to an understanding and if he feels that the suggestions put forward by the Joint Select Committee are not so bad as at one time they appeared to him to be, he will accept them. If he does not agree to them, I hope he will himself devise some plan which will be acceptable to this side of the House. I am sure it will be to the credit of the Honourable Sir Basil Blackett if this measure will be passed in an atmosphere of goodwill, harmony and sympathy.

CALM AFTER THE STORM.

SITUATION IN NAGPUR.

HOW THE TROUBLE AROSE

NAGPUR, Sep. 10.

The following press communique has been issued this evening by the C. P. Government:—More detailed information is now available as to the events of the past few days in Nagpur. It must however be understood that enquiries are still incomplete, and the details given below are as they are known at present. The Hindu Marbad procession which took place on the 27th of August had been on a larger scale than was usual, and the Mahomedans decided to take out a procession from the Nawabpura on the 4th of September in order to commemorate the death of a Mahomedan who had been killed in the communal riot of 1924. On the previous evening i.e., the 3rd of September, a freas had occurred among the Hindu and Mahomedan Pahalwans of the Dangekhan Akhara, a mixed Akhara, near Nawabpura. No serious injuries resulted, but the incident caused some excitement. This was increased by the fact that before the procession started on the 4th, the skin of a hare was thrown into the window of a house belonging to Hindu pleader in a lane where several assaults had taken place during the past three months. The incident caused a number of Hindus to collect near the house.

SCENES NEAR DR. MOONJE'S HOUSE.

The Mahomedan procession had music with it and its members were shouting in an excited fashion. The front and the main body passed Dr. Moonje's house without trouble, but the rear end which appeared to contain the turbulent element shouted at and challenged the Hindus who had collected near the pleader's house and a scuffle ensued. The police soon stopped the dispute, but some of the processionists went into some of the other lanes off the Mahal and a number of isolated assaults occurred. A crowd of Hindus then collected near the Kotwali and tried to rush the tail end of the procession but they were held back by the police and the guard at the rear prevented further clashes till the procession reached Chitnavis Park. Here another crowd of Hindus had collected, and although the parties were kept apart by the police they started to stone each other. More police arrived and the crowds were dispersed. Although small riots occurred in various parts of the city everything was peaceful by nightfall. An order prohibiting the carrying of lathis was passed and fifty men of the Special Armed Force were summoned from Chindwara. They arrived the next morning. On the morning of the 5th isolated riots occurred in various parts of the city.

MUSLIMS START SHOOTING.

The most serious was in Nawabpura where a party of three Mahomedans started shooting from their house. They killed three Hindus and wounded four others and their wood stock and a Mahomedans house next door was set on fire. Whether the shooting or the setting of house on fire commenced first is a point which is under enquiry and nothing definite can be said on the point as yet. When the police arrived, they attempted to arrest and remove the three Mahomedans, but it soon became apparent that the crowd was in no mood to allow this to be done, and it was only after the arrival of a further strong force under Mr. Smith, the Deputy Inspector General, that the man could be got away. While this was being done about twenty Mahomedan houses were set on fire. The riots went on in all parts of the city throughout the day. About midday, a serious affray took place between the Kothis and Momins but this was stopped by the arrival of some men of the special armed force and a party of troops from the fort who had been sent for by the Deputy Commissioner. No further rioting on a big scale took place in the localty occupied by these communties which is the most dangerous in the city. Meanwhile, information was received that a large party of Mahomedans had taken shelter in a house in Nawabpura. They were removed for safety to the palace of the Gond Raja.

FIGHT IN MOSQUE.

About 5-30 in the evening a large crowd assembled around a small mosque in Bangalipaja in which some Mahomedans had taken shelter. When the District Magistrate arrived stones were lying all over the floor and inside the mosque was a party of Mahomedans one of whom was armed with a gun. He had shot three of the crowd dead and had wounded several others before the arrival of the local officers. The party inside the mosque were then got out and were sent to the main railway station by a train from Itwari which one of the Magistrates on duty with commendable presence of mind stopped enroute. The man who had fired was then arrested and the others eventually made their way to Kamptee. During the above events every available members of the police force had been utilised and by evening time it was apparent that the men were becoming exhausted and that further forces were essential in order that the situation might be kept under control. The aid of the military was therefore requisitioned from Kamptee and at dawn hundred British infantry and two-hundred Indian infantry arrived and were picketted throughout the city. Fifty men of the Special Armed Force were also summoned from Raipur. Owing to the state of communal tension in other large towns it was not considered safe to ask them to lend any assistance.

RETURN TO NORMALTY.

With the arrival of troops on the 6th of September the situation beyan to improve rapidly and after midday on that day with the exception of one or two isolated incidents assaults practically ceased. Shops began to open in the evening and on the 7th conditions became almost normal in the areas where Mahomedans were not present. There was no difficulty about food supplies except for Mahomedans for whom arrangements were made through the leading Mahomedan gentlemen. The city is now picketted throughout by troops and the Auxiliary Force is guarding the line of railways and the workshops. Immediate steps are being taken to add substantially to the strength of the police and the situation is well in hand. The Model Mills and the Empress Mills have now reopened. Shops are open in the city and business is being resumed. The Mahomedans celebrated the Id without molestation and the Gannapati processions are going out in a normal way. No assault has been reported in the city in the last forty-eight hours. The latest figures of casualties, reported are twenty deaths and one hundred and twenty-six admissions to hospital.—A.P.

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FILM CENSORSHIP IN INDIA

REAL MOTIVE

TO SAVE PRESTIGE OF EUROPEANS.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Discussing the coming legislation on film censorship in India the Simla correspondent of the "Times" in a long article in to-day's issue says:—

"The effect upon what is called the prestige of European men and women of films throwing untrue lights upon western customs and habits can hardly be calculated. But it cannot be desirable nor one would say can it ultimately ease the task of the Government in a land where the Government is mainly conducted by a handful of Europeans alien to and often legitimately incomprehensible to the great mass of population."

He quotes a Bishop saying, "the majority of films which are chiefly from America are of sensational and daring murders, crimes and divorce and on the whole degrade white women in the eyes of Indians."—"Forward" Special Cable.

"HOUSE OF HAMILTON."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I am collecting information for a new edition of Dr. John Anderson's House of Hamilton published in 1826. My notes to the end of the 18th century are fairly complete. The spread of the family from Scotland over all part of the Empire and the United States during the last two and a half centuries makes it impossible satisfactorily to trace the descendants of the family without the aid of the present day representatives.

May I through your columns ask members of the Hamilton family to send me copies of any authenticated pedigrees they may possess, brought up to date, or such particulars of their families as are within their own knowledge. I am of course acquainted with such pedigrees as are contained in volumes on the British Peerage and Landed Gentry.—Yours etc.

GEORGE HAMILTON.
Lt.-Col.

Castle House, Park Hill, Bexley.

SHAREHOLDERS AND IMPERIAL BANK

WANTED MORE POWER.

(From A Correspondent.)

A Bill has been introduced further to amend the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 "in order to modify the control of the Governor-General in Council over the management of the Bank, to remove certain restrictions on the transactions of business by the Bank etc."

The reasons for the amendment of the Act of 1920, clearly demonstrates that the Governor-General in Council is going to withdraw certain restrictions imposed on the bank and modify his power of control. It implies that the Bank would be more free in its actions. Certainly it does not mean that this power would be vested in the Bank's Executive. The powers that the Bank executives possess, are either delegated powers from the shareholders or given specially by the Act. The principle underlying the Act of 1920, was too rigid a control by the Governor-General in Council. Now, as that Act is going to be amended in order to modify the Governor-General in Council's power of control, the municiple should be altered, rather than introducing such half-hearted amendments here and there. The control which the Governor-General in Council is now exercising ought, alter the creation of the proposed Reserve Bank, to be exercised in future by the shareholders who are really the masters of the situation. It is stated that the Governor-General in Council's power of control is going to be modified, but sec. 31 is not touched at all. This section gives the Central Board power to make Bye-laws with the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council; why the shareholders' approval should not be taken in this matter.

INFLUENCE OF MANAGING GOVERNORS.

The amendments proposed, read with the preamble of the Bill would amount to enlarging the power of the Central Board which will in future be constituted in a less representative manager, as there will be no more 4 non-officials nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council. The present constitution of the Central Board is defective in more ways than one. The Imperial Bank of India Amendment Bill does not pay due attention to remedy the inherent defects in its constitution, and every legislator ought to study these before hey can consent to make the Imperial Bank the sole agent of the proposed Reserve Bank. These initial defects should be exposed. In a word, the presiding deity of the Imperial Bank as at present, will be Managing Governors with the Central Board. The existing Governors of the Central Board will continue in office until it is established in accordance with the amended Act. Naturally the existing Managing Governors will continue in office. This is far from being desirable either from the standpoint of the general public or from the standpoint of the Shareholders' interests. Further, there is no section in the said Act which duly provides for the election of the member of the Local Boards beyond mentioning how the vacancies in the Directorate of the old Presidency Banks, will be filled up. Now it will be seen from past experience that the members of the Local Board belong exclusively to the mercantile community only and thus have been nominees of the Bank's Officials becoming Shareholders and acting as proxies to other Shareholders. The other Shareholders have to seek favour as constituents of the Bank through the officers and consequently fall into their hands. By reason of this the Bank officers become the real masters of the situation and thus the Central and Local Boards represent the nominees of the Bank's higher officers. Eventually having regard to the term of office of these members of the Local Board and their re-election depending on the sweet will of these high officers, the members of the Board become mere creature in their hands, thus making Managing Governors and other high officials all in all in Bank's management, leaving the general public and the Shareholders at their mercy. The loss or damage the Bank suffers due to their mismanagement, the poor shareholders are only called upon to moke good. The beauty of the thing is that the dividend of the Shareholders remaining the same, the establishment charges have become double or treble if it is compared with those of the 3 Presidency Banks before amalgamation. Should this state of things be allowed to continue and the agency of the proposed Reserve Bank be entrusted to the Imperial Bank until this is not remedied? It is inconceivable how the Government think it desirable to continue the existing Central Board in last para of the Amendment Bill (para 24.)

STRENGTHEN SHAREHOLDERS' HANDS.

As mentioned before, when the Government are withdrawing and modifying their control over the Imperial Bank it is only fair and necessary that the Shareholders' hands should be strengthened by necessary powers which the Government has hitherto been exercising. Is it desirable that the employees of the Bank should be in all, presiding over the interests of the employers? The Regulation 54 in Schedule II sub-regulation (3) is sought to be omitted. It should have been substituted by certain safeguards which would substitute the Shareholders other than Bank's officers, so as to prevent them from acting as proxies of the Shareholders. The Regulations 50 to 51 in Schedule II should have been amended having regard to the past experience. The grant of higher emoluments or pensions to Bank's officers and appointments and suspensions of high officers should be made by the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting instead of by the Central Board of the Bank who are all but nominees of the Bank's high officers. The Shareholders have been kept systematically in the dark as to how unusual terms and pensions were granted, how salaries were increased. how the question of new employments was sought to be solved at the expense of faithful Indian servants of the Bank. In these days of Indianisation of services Europeanisation was the policy of the Managing Governors and the Central Board.

It seems from the amendment of Sec. 23 the London office of the Imperial Bank will cease after the Reserve Bank comes into being. In Regulation 39 sub-regulation (3) Schedule II, the omission of the words "or of the Central Board and Local Board" is highly objectionable. The Regulation 40, sought to be amended partially, ought to be recast thoroughly as it is an impossibility that shareholders holding in the aggregate not less than 1|2 of the Capital should pass a resolution by a majority votes at a Special Meeting. On the other hand the important agreement with the Government is sought to be cancelled by a mere majority of votes (?)

As regards voting in a meeting, it is unthinkable how a Shareholder is entitled to plural voting (when he is absent) by proxy inasmuch as, if he is personally present, he will have only one vote. If plural voting is permitted at all, there must be a limit to it.

Lord Cave has introduced a Bill in Britain to amend the Companies Act. The account and balance sheet of the Imperial Bank should be in accordance with this Bill of Lord Cave. The same Auditors of one firm should not be appointed.

The highest head of the Executive or of Judiciary in the Province gets less salary than the Managing Governors. It is ridiculous that these positions in the past were filled up from among the subordinate staff of the Bank, starting with 1,500, or 1,500 or less, and getting handsome donation of 1 1|2 lakhs and special pension of Rs. 1,500, without any notice to the Shareholders when such a big sum was granted by the Central Board. The qualifications and social status of a Managing Governor should be clearly defined. The old retired members of the Presidency Banks should not be allowed to fill in the posts of Managing Governors. Past experince showed that neither the country nor the Shareholders reaped any benefit from these men, on the other hand what had happened is rather deplorable. The Shareholders' just interests were sacrificed in order to patronise the Bank's officers and the establishment charges have been increasing, they have become nearly double within 6 years. It was thought that amalgamation would reduce the establishment charges but the Shareholders are disappointed in that respect. The cause of this ever increasing establishment charges may perhaps be traced to the fact that the Bank has introduced costly European establishment at the expense of Indianisation.

As regards the rights of the Shareholders to get all information about the Bank it should be provided that copies of all the special agreements, circulars and byelaws issued by the Bank should be sent to all the Shareholders.

In a word, if the Government control is going to be withdrawn, the Shareholders should have greater hand in shaping the policy of the Bank and the election of Governors and members of Local Boards of the Bank should be made on a more democratic basis so that Shareholders, otherwise qualified, should not be debarred from entering these Boards.

It is understood that the experiment of introducing a German police dog of Alsatian breed as a unit in the Madras Police Force, has been abandoned owing to the illness of the dog since its arrival in India, and the transfer of the gazetted police officer who imported it.—A. P.

Mr. J. P. Srivastava, M.L.C., has been invited by the Government of India to serve as a representative of commercial interests on the Railway Rates Advisory Committee for the investigation of the complaint made by the Katni Lime Manufacturers' Association against the G. I. P. Railway.—A. P.

JOHN JINKS RESIGNS.

IRISH PARTIES AND POLITICS

WHAT WILL BE THE NEXT TRUMP?

LONDON, Aug. 25. (By Mail).

Mr. John Jinks who played the high jinks with his vote in the Dail, has forwarded his resignation to Captain Redmond.

"I feel," he added, that having regarded to my own personal views on the whole matter I have no alternative but to resign from the party, and I have accordingly forwarded my resignation to Captain Redmond to-day.

"I feel it is due to me and my constituents that my position should be clearly known, and I would not be one bit afraid to-morrow morning to face the people of Sligo and Leitrim again."

An early general elecion is now foreshadowed, and it will have to be seen how Cosgrave manages to fight his way out of the united opposition that has gathered against him.

In the meanwhile the Fiana Fail has been considerably agitated over the question of Oath and the conduct of De Valera, which his erstwhile followers declare has gone against their creed and belief.

And the Labour Party in the Dail has made up its mind not to put De Valera in office.

LABOUR PARTY'S DECISION.

This important statement is made by Mr. Tom Johnson, leader of the Irish Labour Party, in a letter to the Dublin evening papers.

He says that he makes this announcement to prevent misunderstanding that may arise out of speeches made yesterday. Mr. de Valera "cannot, therefore, go into power unless (1) the votes of the Cumann nan Gaedheal Party or the Farmers and Independents are added to his own Party's 43 votes, so as to give him a majority in the Dail; or (2) that the people elect a majority of deputies to support his policy.

"The Labour Party in the Dail decided a week ago not to support De Valera if he were nominated as President. To do so would nullify our attempt to bridge the gulf that has divided the nation into two fiercely contending sections with such disastrous results."

Meantime the political situation in Ireland grows more tense daily, and a general election cannot be far away.

The elections in Dublin (County) and Dublin (South) are being contested with great vigour, and on their result depends the fate of Mr. Cosgrave's Government.

Mr. Cosgrave has stated in the Dail that if the results go against the Government he will summon the House next week, instead of allowing to remain adjourned until October 11.

Even if Mr. Jinks votes with the Government, there is almost bound to be a change of Government or an immediate General Election.—Free Press.

SOUTH INDIANS IN BOMBAY.

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a pity that there is not a strong Central Organisation of South Indians, to say nothing of the apathy and negligence of most of them. So far as the writer knows there are at present:

The South Indian Association, The Asthika Samaj, The Vani Vilas Sabha, and The Mysore Association at Matunga.

The Nayar Samaj and Another Mysore Association at Dadar.

The Madrasee Union, Ramana Sachidananda Samaj, The Travancorean Association, The Star Sports Club and Tamil Nadu Sangam at Parel.

The Andra Association at Kamatipura.

The Canarese Association at Gamdevi; and one or two at Mazgaon.

It is understood that the Mysore Associations will not identify themselves with the other South Indian organisations; perhaps they are desirous of following the policy of "Mysore for Mysoreans" even in Bombay. But there does not seem to be any reason why a sincere endeavour should not be made with a view to incorporating all these different associations into one efficient body to be named South Indian Association, with branches in localities where organisations under different names at present exist.

The writer is not entirely oblivious of the fact that a South Indian has got his own way of thinking and it is not altogether an easy task to bring him round to join an organisation for his own betterment. In the same way, it is indeed not very easy to convince all the existing different organisations to merge in the South Indian Association. But nothing is impracticable if there is the will on the part of the South Indian Association authorities to organise efficiently.

Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer rightly pointed out the imperative need for such a unification in his speech at the Damodar Thackersey Hall on Sunday last, and it is not known how far the South Indian Association is moving in the matter with a view to giving effect to its own Vice-President's suggestions.

In addition to effecting the unification of all these different organisations, it would be infinitely advantageous to the community if the South Indian Association took the suggestions of Mr. Venkateswaran in his able and instructive speech at Matunga on the 31st August of starting a Mock Parliament on the lines of the one started by Mrs. Besant in Madras.

The South Indian Association can justify its existence only when it takes all possible steps to afford amenities such as the starting of Sports Club, Debating Societies, etc., and generally to safeguard the interests of the South Indian residents in Bombay, and not by passing a pious resolution protesting against the expression of opinion only to rescind the same the very next day.—Yours etc.,

A SOUTH INDIAN.

Sept. 6.

BLOW TO CALCUTTA INDUSTRY

CORRUGATED-IRON TRADE

MARKET CAPTURED BY HOME DEALERS.

CALCUTTA, Sep. 10.

Conditions of the corrugated-iron sheet trade in Calcutta that have been depressed since June have how reached a crisis that threatens serious consequences for dealers. During the last six weeks prices have experienced the phenomenal fall in the range of Rs. 25 to Rs. 28 per ton compared with a normal variation of from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4, and the 'Statesman' was informed that as a result a number of smaller dealers have already been forced into liquidation while others are similarly threatened.

"In view of the present crisis I can see no alternative to liquidation for many dealers, as they are unable to meet their commitments," said a Clive Street merchant.

Up-country markets, normally supplied by Calcutta dealers, have been captured by Home firms, it is stated. Thus the outlet from Calcutta is cut off and great immovable stocks of sheets have accumulated here.

Bazars are badly hit, and sheets improved at Rs. 13-12-0 per cwt. now have a purchase price of only about Rs. 11-14-0.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS.

Previous buying from Home in Calcutta has been on a generous scale as is shown by figures disclosing that shipments in July were three times greater than those in a normal year. The 'Monthly Metal Import Circular' for August reveals that one firm's shipments since January amount to 24,425 tons, and the tonnage of sheets standing to the credit of another firm is 16,971. These figures, says a principal Calcutta merchant would be more than generous even at a normal period. The total Calcutta clearances, for August amount to 16,107 tons compared with the 11,684 tons for the same period last year. The comparative totals from January 1 to date are 99,871 tons in 1927 and 119,240 tons in 1926.

A number of shipments on their way to Calcutta have been cancelled. Normally, the stock available in Calcutta for immediate delivery is between 7,000 to 8,000 tons but owing to accumulation following curtailed outlets this figure, it is stated has risen to the neighpourhood of 16,000 tons.

Local dealers are demanding from Home shippers £1 per ton reduction on quoted rates before drafts are accepted, but according to a Clive Street opinion, this is not likely to be conceded.

A fall in price at Home of £1 per ton after important Calcutta purchases were made, and the reduced prices of coal are other factors which are described as contributory to the local crisis.—The Statesman.

"ONAM" IN MALABAR

THE FESTIVAL OF FLOWER GATHERING

(By P. Narayan Kurup)

O beautiful are the Onam days
Of mellowing corn and amorous flowers,
O beautiful are the Onam plays
Of rapturous children by emerlad bowers!
The tumult of August floods are gone,
And rivers and tanks are crystal clear,
But now and then the fanciful dawn
Of sunlit showers would sprinkle cheer!
The flowers spring up in fields and by rills,
To greet our ancient Onam day,
And to gather them through valleys and hills
The children merrily hasten away.
Deep crimson "theebys" and bugles of gold,
The lily white "thumba" in milky forms,
And flowers of blue and purple unfold
Their welcome of love to their emerald homes!
I know that the flowers now recognise
These darling children with love untold,
And though silent in their painted guise
Through fragrance whisper words sublime!
O bliss to see these Onam delights
Of hundred souls of flower and child
Commingling from the elysian heights
Of innocence all unbeguilded.
But lovelier still will be Onam to me
If I could be a child once more
To wander through hillocks and dales in glee
And gather the blossoms that I adore!

—The Madras Mail.

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GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS.

ARYA SAMAJISTS CONGRATULATE KEMAL PASHA

A meeting of the Lahore Arya Samajists was held the other day at the Wachchowali Temple when a resolution was passed congratulating Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha for proclaiming religious liberty in Turkey. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity. The resolution was moved by the editor, "Pratap," and was seconded by Master Indrajit. ("Bande Mataram.")

"Pretam" is the first monthly magazine in Punjabi which has recently made its appearance from Amritsar. It aims at ameliorating the condition of women and promises fight for the rights of children. ("Bande Mataram.")

Lala Surajbhan Agarwal, Secretary, Congress Committee, Ambala, has called upon the editor, "Siyasat", Lahore, to tender an apology for publishing a wrong report about his conversion to Islam. ("Bande Mataram.")

"We congratulate Dr. Ansari on his remarkable statement. This statement has created a new life in the country and has set the country athinking." ("Bande Mataram.")

Lala Ganeshilalji, Manager, Lala Ratanlal, Secretary, Pandit Ramchandra, Headmaster, and Lala Shadiram, Superintendent, Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Ambala City, have issued an appeal for help to the entire Hindu community in general and the old student of the school in particular. The signatories to the appeal say 'inter alia':—"We have so far spent one lakh of rupees on the school buildings, but even now one wing is lying qutie incomplete. The Boarding-house can accommodate only 130 boarders although the present number has already exceeded 160. The school has incurred a debt of Rs. 5,000. Now we feel that it is not the time to sit quiet. It is dangerous for the school to do so. We appeal to the generous to come to our aid. The school needs at least Rs. 1,00,000. We hope that all the old students and other Hindus will, at this juncture, help the school and will thus do a bit of service to the Hindu community." ("Tej.")

Munshi Maharaj Bahadur "Barq" of Delhi writes a very impressive poem in "Tej" appealing to the people to help the flood-stricken people of Gujarat and Kathiawad.

PRESS TELEGRAMS IN URDU.

In the course of an editorial note "Hamdard" emphasises the necessity of sending press telegrams to the Urdu newspapers in the "lingua franca" of India and in this connection congratulates Maulavi Abdul Wahid for sending a long telegram about Deoband affairs in Urdu.

Maulavi Bashiruddin Ahmad, First Class Taluqdar Pensioner, son of Maulavi Nazir Ahmad epired at his residence in Khari Baoli in the early hours of the 24th of August. The deceased was the author of several books, the most noteworthy amongst them being the "History of Bijapur" and the "History of Delhi." Only recently he published a collection of the Firmans issued by the Mughal emperors. ("Hamdard.")

The King of Afghanistan has recently secured the services of an educated Turkish lady, Nahya Khanam, in order to furnish the royal palaces according to the latest ideas about decoration. The lady is the wife of the late Khurshid Bey who was a Secretary to the last Sultan of Turkey. She has visited a number of European capitals and is fully conversant with the decorations in the royal palaces. ("Hamdard.")

"The Hindus have been celebrating the anniversaries of some such heroes as fought against the Muslim emperors. No sane person will ever say that creating hatred against the kings who are dead and gone, can be of any advantage to the country. The Mussalmans have now replied to this move on the part of the Hindus by celebrating the anniversary of Muhammad bin Qasim iun Sind and some other parts of the country. The Hindus have recently celebrated the anniversary Shivaji with great pomp and show and now the Mussalmans are making a preparation to hold an 'urs' of Muhammad Aurangzeb Alamgir. It is a matter of sorrow that we cannot advise the Mussalmans to do so in blind imitation of others. There is already no dearth of "urses" of our religious saints. Why should we add political "urses" to them now? These are sure to assume religious colour in the days to come. This blind imitation will do no good to the Mussalmans on the contrary, it will introduce unnecessay innovations in Islam." (Maulavi Saiyed Sulaiman Nadvi in "Maarif.")

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—RAPID HARDENING—

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NO SUCH EXPERIENCE IN MY LIFE".

PILOTS' EVIDENCE BEFORE MARINE COURT

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

Mr. R. S. Smyth, branch pilot of the S. S. "Calcutta," giving evidence before the Marine Court enquiry into the accident which happened recently in Calcutta Harbour, as a result of which three steamers came into a collision, said "The Calcutta" was coming up the river. Round the Fulta Point the eddu has the effect of swinging ships, head to starboard. Hhe saw "Rabenfels" coming at the top end of Fulta. The steamer was approaching at dangreous angle and he tried to get close to the bank if possible to avoid collision. He said the right of way lay with the ship which was going with the tide against ship going against it. He heard two blasts from Rabenfels which meant "I am altering the course to the Port," and he was surprised. Collision, he said, immediately followed the blowing of blasts which his ship did not answer. Rabenfels, he said was on the wrong side of the Channel. The collision was inevitable. He said he was of the opinion that signals should be blown only when vessels were far enough to enable them to act accordingly. It was most dangerous to blow two blasts and declared that rule of the road was going to be broken all of a sudden.

He could have escaped the collision if he had reversed the engine. But that he could do only after he had left th e bay He said he had 37 years experience on the Hoogly and was never involved in a collision before this accident.—Free Press.

ITTEHAD COMMITTEE.

DY. COMMISSIONER'S BLESSINGS

AMRITSAR, Sept. 7.

Mr. F. H. Puckle, Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, in the course of a letter to Khan Bahadur Khawaja Ghulam Sadiq, President of the Ittehad Committee, welcoming its formation, says:

"What methods you will adopt to achieve your ends is a matter for your Committee to decide, but perhaps, I may offer a few suggestions. The most important thing is that your work should be carried on openly and continuously. You should keep the existence of the Ittehad Committee always before the public eye, and you should lose no opportunity of interfering, as mediators, in any matter likely to cause a dispute between the various communities. I suggest that you should extend your organisation downward, through your members, until no Mohalla or bazar in the city is without its small committee of members of each community. I also suggest that you should form a press sub-committee, whose business it shall be to examine the columns of the Amritsar papers for matters likely to breed ill-feeling. The Committee might administer a united reproof to any offending paper."

After expressing his confidence that the Committee can, if it honestly so desires, overcome any local opposition, the Commissioner refers to the danger of something happening outside Amritsar which might seriously affect the peace of the city. He says: "I would ask your Committee to firmly set their face against the practice of making every communal outbreak in any part of India an excuse for bitter public speaking. I think you will be well-advised to look at any matter only in the aspect in which it affects Amritsar. When some matter of principle is involved on which the two communities are seriously divided, it should be possible for you while reserving your right to uphold the principle, to devise some means of avoiding clash in the city."

In conclusion, the Commissioner points out that the Committee has shouldeed a great responsibility. "It is the first Committee of its kind so far as I know, which has ever gone on, from meeting and talking, to action. The eyes of the whole of the Punjab are upon you and the shame of your failure or the credit of your success will be far more than local." He assures the Committee of all the support that he can give. A. P.

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RAMA'S TEMPLE IN LONDON

BOARDING HOUSE FOR VEGETARIANS

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Thanks to the active interest taken in the matter by some enlightened Marwaris a long cherished desire of the Hindu community is about to be realized. A building has been purchased at Hampstead for the purpose of erecting a temple dedicated to Sri Ramchandra. The rest of the building will be converted into a boarding house for vegetarian Hindus coming to London for commercial purposes.

The house has ample accommodation, consisting of eleven bed-rooms, three dining rooms, a garrage and a garden.

A beginning will be made shortly and a small temple will be erected in the compound which will be later converted into a magnificent structure "worthy in every sense of the great Hindu religion." It has been proposed to attach a Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya and a Sanskrit library to the building as a centre for the propagation of Hindu culture in the West.

Muslims in England have two mosques to answer their religious needs and the efforts made on behalf of the Hindus, whose number is yearly growing, it is expected will meet with general support here and in India. Funds have been appealed for and it is expected there will be a good response. Seth Ramgopal Mehta of Bikaner has contributed Rs. 50,000 and promises of handsome donations have been received.

The trustees are going to provide for Hindu cooks in the vegetarian home for Indian tourists. Special care will be taken to preserve religious susceptibilities of the orthodox.

Sir Atul Chatterjee, High Commissioner for India in London, will open the boarding house while the foundation stone will be laid by some prominent Sanatani Hindu, as soon as possession of the houses has been acquired.

Mr. Ghanasham Das Birla, who will be shortly leaving for India has been asked to enlist further financial assistance in in India.—Free Press.

AERO CLUB

INAUGURATION IN SIMLA

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

An Aero Club was inaugurated this evening with fifty members of central legislature. Sir B. N. Mitra, Member of Executive Council stated that Government of India were formulating scheme to grant scholarship for training of Indian youths in flying. A strong executive committee has been formed of members of legislature with Major Impey as secretary.—A. P.

A meeting of Hindus was held in Sholapur to protest against the City Sub-Divisional Magistrate's order under section 144, I. P. C. prohibiting all religious processions in Sholapur City for two months, from September 7th: Mr. Lalit, President of the Hindu Sabha, Sholapur, presided.—A. P.

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To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Some days back a circular letter went round the local press instancing two cases from America and drawing attention that public bodies in Bombay were running risk in starting their own insurance funds.

As one ounce of fact at "home" is better than a ton elsewhere I send you herewith facts and figures showing that the Bombay Port Trust have from their Insurance premia built up a reserve of rupees ten lacs and they have decided to contribute no more to it till it goes below ten lacs.

So you will see there is nothing in the note of alarm sounded by interested parties.

The Bombay Municipality and the Bombay Improvement Trust have started their own insurance fund and thus know what they are about.—Yours, etc.

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Nasik, 1st September.

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